

THE TIMES AND REGISTER.

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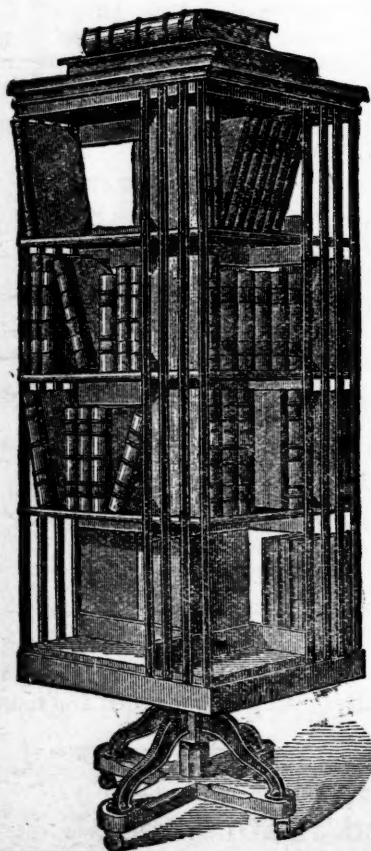
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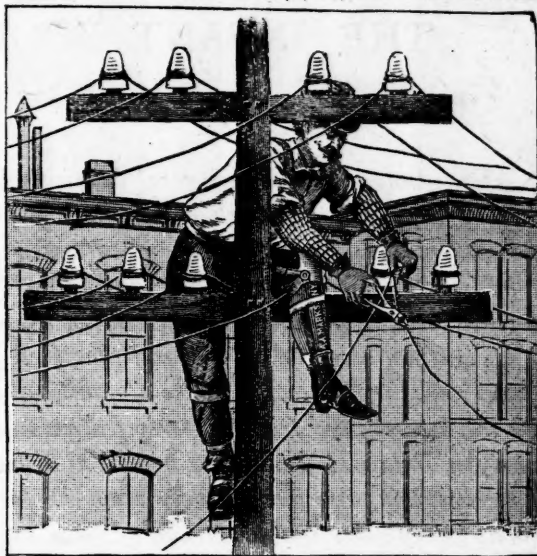
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NEW YORK, May 1, 1890.

The Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences for 1889, says: "A perfect Infant Food is still a desideratum; such a food will probably be evolved in the mind of some manufacturer who understands the physiology of infantile digestion and the chemistry of milk. A substitute for human milk, to approximate the latter closely, should be made entirely from cow's milk, without the addition of any ingredient not derived from milk.

"But not alone do we demand that these Milk Foods contain the equivalent of the solids in human milk, and especially of the albuminoids derived from milk, but that the latter be gathered with the utmost care from properly fed animals, transported with the least possible jolting to the factory, maintained during its transit at a low temperature, then transferred to an apparatus for sterilization, and immediately after the latter has been accomplished reduced to the dry state, in order to prevent the formation of those organisms which Loeffler, Pasteur, and Lister have found to develop in fluid milk after boiling under an alkaline reaction. If such a preparation be put into air-tight and sterilized jars, all will have been accomplished that can be done to render the food sterile, and thus fulfil the chief indications in the prevention of the most serious gastrointestinal derangements.

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The Times and Register.

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PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN IN GYNECOLOGY AND IN OBSTETRICS.

By EGBERT H. GRANDIN, M.D.,

Obstetric Surgeon New York Maternity Hospital, Visiting Obstetrician New York Infant Asylum, etc.

MODERN methods of antisepsis enable us in the vast proportion of cases to prevent suppuration. The problem remaining is how arrest it when present, or abort it when imminent.

The virtues of peroxide of hydrogen (H_2O_2) in general surgical practice have recently been heralded by Dr. Robert T. Morris, of this city, in the columns of THE TIMES AND REGISTER. The object of the writer is to exemplify his personal experience with this agent, through the brief record of a few cases in which he has tested it.

CASE I. *Sub mammary abscess.*—About one year ago I was consulted by a Mrs. G. She was nursing a two and a half months' puny infant, notwithstanding the fact that the right mamma was fairly riddled with sinuses, and the left presented to my touch faint fluctuation. Her previous medical attendant had exhausted all routine measures, and yet, as she expressed it, "she was going from bad to worse." She had hectic fever and other symptoms of sepsis; her appearance suggested the absolute necessity of rapid action.

I at once weaned the child, of course; made a deep incision in the left mamma, giving exit to a mass of fetid pus, washed out the cavity with bichloride (1-1,000), and packed it with gauze. I thoroughly curetted the sinuses in the right mamma, irrigated

and packed them similarly. In a few days I had control of the sepsis, but the pyogenic membrane and its product resisted all my efforts. In despair, and without much hope of success, I washed out the cavities with peroxide of hydrogen (half diluted with glycerine), and applied a compression gauze bandage. At the end of ten days the abscesses were cured.

CASE II. *Suppurating pelvic hematocoele.*—This case was seen in consultation. The patient was a young prostitute, and the only etiological cause I could determine was copulation during menstruation. The tumor bulged in the retro-uterine pouch, and I treated it as follows: Under antiseptic irrigation I aspirated along the finger as a guide, and obtained a mixture of blood and pus. Using the aspirator meddle as a director, I enlarged the opening transversely, sufficiently to admit a Palmer dilator. Inserting this I divulsed, curetted the cavity—which measured fully three inches square—and washed it out with equal parts compound tincture of iodine and water. I next inserted a flange-rubber drain tube. The cavity was washed out daily through this tube with two and one-half per cent. carbolic, but contrary to my experience with similar cases, it had not contracted much at the end of a week, and was still secreting pus. I then inserted a small Chamberlain glass uterine tube, and distended the cavity with undiluted peroxide of hydrogen. This checked suppuration at once, and when the patient was seen three weeks thereafter, an induration in the posterior vaginal cul-de-sac was the only remnant of the hematocoele.

CASE III. *Puerperal septic endometritis.*—Seen in consultation. Fifth day post-partum. Patient had fetid lochia, tenderness over uterus, rise of temperature, rapid pulse. A number of intra-uterine bichloride douches had been administered before I

saw the case. Having differentiated extra-uterine source of the general sepsis, I curetted the cavity of the uterus, according to the method I have repeatedly described and advocated, removing a mass of degenerated decidua matter, and then, instead of applying pure phenic acid to the cavity, and irrigating it with iodine and water, I washed it out through a Chamberlain glass tube with a pint of peroxide of hydrogen (undiluted). The local sepsis was thus at once checked; the patient made a rapid convalescence under the means which suggest themselves for meeting the sepsis already in the system.

These cases typify instances in which the peroxide of hydrogen will be found useful by the gynecologist and obstetrician. As opportunity offers I propose to resort to this agent in vaginitis, urethritis, and purulent cystitis. Further, and in this direction I am as yet only experimenting, I am hopeful that in this agent we will find we possess a means which will enable us to avoid laparotomy in certain instances of pyosalpinx. My conclusions on this point, however, it would be premature to state.

My experience thus far with the peroxide of hydrogen justifies the statement that it is absolutely harmless, and that it is at the same time the most efficient of all the agents at present at our disposal for preventing the ravages which uncontrolled suppuration is capable of causing.

36 EAST 58TH STREET.

THE WEST INDIES AS A SANITARIUM.

By WILLIAM F. HUTCHINSON, M.D.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SPANISH MAIN.

THERE is but one way to reach the mainland of Venezuela from Trinidad, and so on down the Main, if the trip up the Orinoco be excepted; and as this in no way concerns us as seeking sanitarians, it will be spoken of later.

There are several lines of steamers that carry passengers to the Venezuelan ports, but the only one that is worth counting is the Royal Mail. Besides the occasional ships of the transatlantic fleet that run across, there is a regular service of what are called intercolonial boats, that are reliable, moderately fast, with a fair table and comfortable cabins. The only drawback has been the high rates they have charged, averaging ten dollars a day for short trips, and not much less for longer ones. But this season there is a change. Cook & Son have arranged tours starting from New York, following down the islands to Trinidad, by the steamers of the Quebec line, thence to La Guayra by the Royal Mail, and thence by the superb ships of the Red D Line home, via Curacao. The trip may be reversed, as much time as needed taken at each island, and the whole at a remarkably low figure.

The time actually essential to do the journey properly, and not be too hurried, is six weeks; but it may be done in four. For most of us nervous Americans, this is a most delightful tour; embracing, as it does, a great variety of sea and shore, with frequent changes of scene, of people, language and food, and everywhere complete rest.

After arriving at Trinidad, where a rest of a few days will probably be enforced—for it is a rare thing for steamers of different lines to connect closely—the tourist who proposes to continue by the Main will do well if he goes to the office of the Royal Mail Company, at Port-of-Spain, and secures a comfortable cabin.

These steamers are built upon a totally different plan from American vessels. The cabins are large, commodious and scarcely furnished at all. The best of them are forward, where the cool breezes, which the steamer always faces, find their way to the sleeper in fresh purity, while occupants of the after state-rooms must manage to do with their atmosphere as it comes to them after playing about awhile among machinery in the boilers. As there is always a great demand for the few state-rooms forward the wisdom of my advice will be seen.

Another hint. Avoid taking passage by what are called the freight boats, which do not have anything like as comfortable accommodations as the others. The run across to Puerto Cabello is a matter of a couple of days pleasure sailing, and while there sufficient time is given to visit the pretty suburbs of Borburata and Sant Esteban, where the worthy merchants of the city live in their quiet country houses, beneath the shadow of great mountains bearing primeval forests, where tigers and other wild beasts dwell.

The little river of Sant Esteban sings merrily along over pebbles at the bottom of a cool, dark ravine, eddying now and then into pools that are famous bathing places in the early morning.

About the streets of Borburata may be found gateways, with great walls, that open into gentlemen's gardens containing the most luxuriant wealth of tropical foliage that only dreams of these sunny lands have so far produced.

The market, too, is well worthy a visit. One finds there his first specimen of the famous Cassava bread, in flat cakes three feet across and a quarter of an inch thick. One carries home a loaf of bread much as one would a cart-wheel.

In the village of Sant Esteban are to be found specimens of feather flowers of exquisite colors and in excellent taste made by native ladies. These may be purchased at reasonable prices, and while quite as good as those of Brazil, are much cheaper. Other curios or things to be bought there are none.

In this seaport town of the Spanish Main it is needful to be exceedingly cautious about nocturnal exposure. You may go about as much as you choose in the daytime, provided you are protected from direct sun rays, but night air is dangerous. It is much better to follow the example of the people who live there, and stay in-doors after sunset, and in bed after nine o'clock.

One may rise long before the sun, and find in the delicious morning air, with its cool freshness and novel rich perfumes, an ample recompense for unwonted labor in getting up so early.

From Puerto Cabello to La Guayra is six hours' sail, and is usually managed in the night, so as to give the ships all of daylight possible to load and unload cargo; but at La Guayra, which is the sea-port for Caracas, we must pause awhile, for it is within a mile of the Newport of Venezuela, pretty, little Macuto, and, of course, we must go and see the swells of this country, who flock to the seashore in hot weather as do those of every land. A cab will drive us out and back for two dollars, and wait our pleasure there. There is a railway going part way up, but not available for general use.

At Macuto are many handsome residences, the best of them, when I was there last, being that of the President, Gen. Guzman Blanco. The streets are more peculiarly South American than in any town yet reached; narrow, well-shaded, bordered by single-storied houses with red tiled roofs. Glass windows

there are none, and when the rainy season comes people close heavy wooden shutters, and thus defy the storm.

The bathing-beach at Macuto is not an especially attractive one, for sharks of the man-eating variety are so numerous that it has been found necessary to build a protection against them where people go into the water. This is a handsome round tower, some fifty feet out in the water, with separate divisions for men and women; and strangers are welcome to bathe upon payment of a small fee for towels.

From La Guayra to Caracas, which is the main point that we have come so far to visit, there is now an excellent railroad, thanks to the enterprise and public spirit of President Guzman Blanco. It climbs 3,400 feet in a distance of six miles, winding backward and forward in crevices in the rocks that have been dug with extreme difficulty, at great cost of treasure and life. On the way up we passed through two or three dense clouds of locusts, which were sufficiently numerous to give the impression of a cloud as they flew between ourselves and the sun. When they alighted on a tree it became instantly invisible, and there was nothing to be seen except a mass of these insects clinging to each other, hundreds deep, making a form of locusts somewhat resembling the original shape of the tree.

Sometimes, it is said, they alight upon the railway, impeding traffic, their bodies being so full of oil that when crushed by the wheels of the train the rails become so greased as to prevent progress.

Now and then the track skirts so closely the edge of a tremendous precipice that one may look directly from the car windows into the abyss, thousands of feet deep, at the bottom of which is a green plateau with moving specks here and there, which a glass resolves into men and moving teams.

The capital city of Venezuela lies in a basin surrounded by mountains, climbing up some seven thousand feet still higher than the plain on which it is built. It is laid out, this city of the Incas, upon a beautiful plain as level as a floor, richly watered by clear mountain streams that come foaming down the steepes, and supplied with the latest adjuncts of civilization in the way of electric lights, horse cars, etc.

There are two excellent hotels, the Hotel America and a new one whose name I have not yet learned, both having English-speaking waiters, and charging moderate prices, say from two to three dollars a day. These are the only hotels that I know of in all South America where there are modern conveniences, as we call them.

The temperature of this plateau I found delightful, quite cool enough at night for double blankets on the bed, and a temperature of from 55° to 58°. At mid-day there was a rise, never exceeding 15°, with an average all day long of 68° F. So here, close to the equator, I found a temperate zone—one of exceedingly slight variation, all within a comfortable limit.

As might be expected, in such an ideal climate, there are no epidemic forms of disease. Occasionally, yellow fever makes its appearance, brought by pilgrims from the coast; but it is many years since an epidemic thereof has frightened the people. Colds and bronchial affections are probably common, not often, however, becoming dangerous. People suffering from one class of diseases must be cautioned against coming hither. These are affections of the heart, whether organic or functional. The great elevation of this mountain city produces a rarefaction of the air which is harmful to invalids of this class.

Even well people find themselves dizzy and confused in mind during the first few days of their stay at Caracas. Respiration is nearly doubled in rapidity, and the pulse-beat increases by 35 or 40 per cent. The American minister told me that it took him nearly a month to recover from this condition. Even then, after he had been a year in the city, he still suffered occasionally from ringing in the ears and slight dizziness. Therefore, it is advisable for the stranger within the gates to avoid all violent exercise, and especially the use of stimulants. This latter is somewhat difficult advice to follow, for the hospitable people of the town are in the habit of drinking ardent spirits freely, and the first thing done to show courtesy to visitors is the production of an unlimited supply of drinks of all kinds.

There is probably no place in the world where cabs are so plentiful and cheap. Every one drives, from the President, in his elegant landau, followed by a glittering bodyguard of horsemen, to the cook going to market—all go on wheels. The price for a coach that will carry four is from two to three dollars a half-day, while single trips in an ordinary cab about town may be enjoyed for eight cents.

Here artists will find in the beautiful scenery surrounding the city, a variety of subjects, which, taken with their novelty, will give ample occupation for any length of time. No more beautiful view exists than the one overlooking the road by which the Incas entered the town, with its beautiful double row of palms on either side of the bridge that crosses the river. It is unsurpassed in my memory of many lands.

If a tourist can so time his visit as to arrive in Caracas a few days before Shrove Tuesday, he will be in time to enter into the sports of the carnival, for which every Carayuenta is longing for weeks before it comes.

That morning begins with a free parade of all the city hacks and cabs, headed by the Mayor and a brass band. The latter is usually in sections, which are sometimes a block or two apart, and by no means continue the same tune throughout; but this in no way interferes with the fun.

From the cathedral down the street called the Carnival, there is a steady stream of carriages, loaded with bushels of small sweetmeats, miniature biscuits, flowers, and an endless variety of light missiles.

The wide, Moorish windows are filled to the bars with pretty girls, who promptly open fire on the carriages as they pass, and a battle royal ensues. From every balcony, from windows, and from passers on the street, there rains a steady stream of everything that can be thrown, and our carriage speedily began to look like a burned-out confectionery shop.

Venezuela draws its main revenue and its chief support from its coffee culture, and a day or two cannot be spent more pleasantly than in studying the culture of this fragrant berry at some friend's estate.

Every one in this country talks coffee, raises coffee, deals in coffee, or owns coffee; but not a single soul appears to know how to make a cup of the beverage fit to drink, as Americans like it. It is burned quite black, thereby losing all aroma, and served as strong as it can be made, in which condition it is a nerve stimulant, more potent than brandy, and its excessive constant use by all classes goes far to explain the nervous condition of the natives. Visitors are cautioned against following their example.

As a matter of course, at such an elevation in this tropical latitude, relative humidity is very great, and it is not an easy task to care for one's clothes. A pair of shoes that had not been worn for two or three days looked as if a garden had been started in them; and a lady friend told me of a silk costume that was ruined by mildew, because she left it unaired two days after a party. In such a climate vegetation runs riot.

In Caraccas valley alone there are over sixty varieties of orchids, and innumerable flowers and plants unknown to us; many of great beauty, others of deadly virulence; and the farina is correspondingly rich.

In the territory between La Guayra and Caraccas, scarcely larger than New York City in area, may be found the best specimens of every zone.

Home life in Venezuela differs so much from our own that I venture to tell a few things that seemed to me novel. After the first night's sleep ashore, the morning brought with it an up-land breeze, mountain odors of the balsamic eucalyptus, and a keen appetite, that only comes with rest and perfect health. The first meal was promptly served—desayune, it is called—of coffee, with milk, delicious rolls, and cheese; and this is on the table at 7 o'clock.

Then comes an interval for walking, sketching, or making acquaintances, while the hostess is occupied with preparations for breakfast—an important affair.

This repast, called almuerzo, is served at 12. It begins with soup, runs up to half a dozen or more courses, finishes with sweets and black coffee, and leaves one in the best condition imaginable, quite ready for the siesta that follows—a cigar.

In this noon-tide human life is still, but the air is loud with sound. Thousands of insects, and many unknown birds, make the sunny day vocal, and from the mountain sides comes the whistle of troupials or the screams of a macaw.

Then comes the long lounge upon the wide veranda, a pleasant drive through the cool, refreshing air over excellent roads, until lengthening shadows mark the approach of swift night-fall. Lamps are lighted, the table is again spread for dinner, out upon the veranda, where another hour or two is spent over a longer, more elaborate meal than the noon breakfast.

One of the gentlemen captured a lightning-bug or cucullo, whose fiery plater gave a brilliant light as he crawled about the table.

Madam's pet tree, an immense specimen of some sensitive plant, folded its leaves and went to sleep.

Delicious fragrance from flowers that only bloom in darkness came to us upon the cool breeze from distant hills, and strange constellations sparkled in the sky we knew so well, that grew black as night came on.

We dallied with coffee and cigar, and listened to sweet voices talking Castilian, until there came to us a sense of absolute content, that dwellers in Northern lands can never know.

A pleasant side trip may be made from Puerto Cabello to the inland city of Valencia, some sixty miles by rail. Here is an excellent hotel, a beautiful park, filled with wonderful trees, splashing fountains, and glittering lights, and near by the famous lake of Fara Yaca, the largest in the land.

Its people are intelligent and hospitable, and will always make it a pleasant place for those to visit who care to know more of the country than her sea-port cities can present.

It is hardly necessary to add that to obtain the best results from a visit to the Spanish Main one

should speak Spanish, for no other language is used or known by the great mass of its population.

It is true that among the upper circles English and French are both spoken—the latter mostly; but wandering about the streets chatting with the people, or purchasing articles from the shops, at least some knowledge of the tongue that is native is necessary.

Throughout the country, with the sole exception of Caraccas, everything is cheap. One can live in the way the people live for \$2 a day; but I doubt if the majority of traveling Americans will grow fat upon such diet.

Their better way is to retain their rooms upon the ship, making such excursions as are possible while the steamer is in port.

From Venezuela the handsome ships of the "Red D Line" sail for home, calling at Curaçao, oldest of all the West India islands, if indeed Curaçao may be so called.

Where the clear water of the Caribbean assumes its brightest, most transparent blue, lies this island, whose singular outlines, deep shining lagoons and landscapes, quaint with the architecture of by-gone days, interests every traveler whom fate leads to southern shores. One fancies on landing that one has been transported backward two hundred and fifty years, and has before him the city of New Amsterdam, as it was when Holland ruled Manhattan Island. Every house, and most of the figures, might have been copied from ancient prints of old Dutch towns, and at church, when the minister came around, wearing a black felt hat, and ceremoniously bowed to his audience before he mounted the winding stairs that led to his lofty pulpit, and preached in fluent Dutch, he heightened the illusion until it seemed quite real.

The curious old streets are full of dark interiors, such as Rembrandt and Teniers have given us. Some of them are scarcely four feet wide. Into their depths the rays of a nearly vertical sun scarcely ever penetrates, and their very best views are impossible to photography by reason of lack of light. But there are rare chances for painters. Strange contrasts between the intense light that pervades the air, and the little dark, wide open shops where goldsmiths sit all day hammering out filagree work of gold, such as Etruscan jewelers once made; where now and then a shaft of fierce light cleaves its way through the darkness to a snowy turban, a crimson shawl, or the sparkling eyes of a naked baby. And such roofs, hanging gables, and picturesque blackness! Why, artists might spend months here, and find something new each day.

There are no wheeled vehicles, and tourists must walk if they choose to leave the single horse car track. If by chance a friend is found who owns a carriage, the prettiest drive in the island is across to Hatto cave, where Captain Kidd, as story books say, once lived for many a day.

It is not necessary to have more than a slight acquaintance with Consul Smith to be assured of his hearty hospitality. His pretty steam yacht is always ready to carry a party of his countrymen about the lagoons, and his charming family are always glad to meet their countrywomen.

The island is especially healthy. During the winter months a steady average temperature of 70° F. prevails, with strong breezes that sweep the streets clean.

There are no epidemic diseases. Nights are cool and quiet, and if there were a decent hotel, there is not a winter resort in the world where a nervous invalid, or those with Bright's disease, could be more comfortable or have a better chance to improve.

Equality of temperature, dryness of soil, and absence of all dissipation, also fit Curaçao for patients suffering with bronchial affections, especially those for whom economy is necessary.

But so far there is no house for visitors, and tourists are compelled to remain on board ship, where they are made comfortable and are well cared for.

From Curaçao one may go to Maracaibo, about two hundred and fifty miles away, the journey lasting a week, and giving plenty of time to visit the wonderful homes of the Lake Dwellers, the only ones upon the western continent.

Before I left home, this far-away city with musical name had been the chief point of attraction. No one seemed to know much about it—an excellent reason for going.

Every one with whom I talked warned me against trouble from terrible heat, awful accommodations, and the constant presence of yellow fever. As careful inquiry as I could make, negatived all these statements, and in care of Captain Reith and his Virginia darkey steward, no pleasanter journey could have been made. Arriving, I found a city of some thirty-five thousand inhabitants, which stretches its red-tiled roofs and many spires backward from the water till lost in distance of treeless cliffs or dark sand-hills. Essentially a tropical town, it is not, during the winter months, subject to tropical heat, a steady breeze keeping the thermometer down to 78 degrees, while the sun was shining, and making nights cool enough for a blanket. When I wondered at this freshness, so different from the inferno of which I had been told, one of my new friends said that it was exceptional, that, usually, the weather was much warmer, and in summer the heat was steadily over 95 degrees.

It seems curious that every place that I have visited in thirty years' travel has always presented exceptional weather. But as this was exceptionally good, no fault was found.

Maracaibo's streets are free from wheeled vehicles, except a few carts for hauling goods. A single livery stable has two or three carriages, which are rarely let, the reason being plain after a single drive about town and in the outskirts. Except along the docks and upon the Calle Derecho, (the street called Strayh) driving is difficult, while outside of the town there are no roads at all.

When darkness comes, everybody goes to bed or otherwise disappears, and after eight o'clock the city is deserted. It is both clean and healthful. Even in the narrow slums where the Indians live, no offensive sights or smells are encountered, and diligent inquiry at hospitals established the fact that there had been no epidemic sickness for months.

There was not a case of fever of any kind, and the natives everywhere looked robust and well.

Excellent water is supplied in profusion from a spring several miles away.

To the traveler and archæologist there is nothing more interesting than the town of Santa Rosas, where the Lake Dwellers have built their curious homes, and where the customs and manners of an epoch, too far distant for history, remain in their primeval condition.

Even tradition cannot say when they began to live in these water houses.

They were there when the Spanish invaders passed them by as too poor for plunder, too insignificant for prey. No one knows where they came from. They cannot themselves tell, and all their history is lost, every tradition forgotten.

Even from Maracaibo it is not an easy matter to reach them, for their home is ten miles down the lake, and the only means of communication are those that the traveler finds for himself.

I spent an entire day at the village; obtained a number of photographs, some implements used in their daily lives, and a bundle of poisoned arrows with which they do their hunting.

Most of the young women are good looking. They are reared for sale, but on account of the general business depression, the chief said, prices were low.

He offered me his daughter, a bright lass of sixteen, turning brown in color, and beautifully formed, for twenty dollars, but traffic in human flesh is not a favorite business with Americans.

Visitors to Maracaibo, who are fortunate enough to be guests of Captain Reith, will have no difficulty in paying a visit to this wonderful village of the lake, and I regard a trip to the Spanish Main as incomplete when it does not include a visit to its wonderful inland sea and its remarkable water village.

Sitting on the "Maracaibo's" deck, the evening when we sailed into Curacao, homeward bound, a half dozen Venezuelans and the writer sat talking of travel, of pleasant acquaintances made and lost, and of the great improbability that all of us would ever see again the shores we had left a few hours before.

Sunset changed quickly to darkness as we ran into port, and, parting, I said to my new made friends, "Perhaps we may meet again in Venezuela, who knows."

They gravely answered, with uncovered heads, "Li Dios quiere, caballero,"—Sir, if God wills.

CHAPTER X.

COSTA RICA.

A WORK professing to be a sanitary guide to the West Indies and Spanish Main, would manifestly be incomplete if it did not contain some account of the very valuable and almost unknown health resort of Central America. To most of our people, this country represents to the imagination little besides a wide expanse of primeval forest, perpetually baked by a tropical sun, seamed by a single mountain range, watered by a few insignificant rivers, and broken up into a number of independent states, which are inhabited by a savage and fierce race of people, descended from the ancient Aztecs and the Conquistadores, who ravished from them their lands, and made them a province of Spain instead. There are very few people among residents of the United States who could tell instantly if Central America, as a whole, is as large in area as Rhode Island or Texas, or who could say from what they remembered of their geography just what part of the American continent it occupies. Nor is this to be wondered at. Her ports of entry, few in number and not readily accessible, have been credited with the constant presence of that deadliest enemy to northern life that the tropics contains, yellow fever. To this terrible disease northern imagination has ever attached an amount of fear greater than that perhaps of any other existing, and invalids, for whom these pages are more especially written, do not care to go from bad to worse. When, therefore, I commenced to write of the beautiful resorts of Central America the approach to which is quick, easy and safe, whose climate is perpetual spring, and where there are excellent hotels, competent physicians and mineral springs of extraordinary power all under the supervision of a government republican in form, and strongly favorable to Americans in every way, I expected that it would cause some surprise.

In the winter of 1888 and 1889 I paid a visit to the states of Central America with the double object in view of studying her countries and their relative value as health resorts.

The ideal summer pre-supposes climatic conditions that make physical life from the highest to the lowest perpetual delight and rejoicing; and if there is any region in the world more favored than another it is a matter of importance to know where it may be found.

Beside a spirit of utilitarianism that prevails there is a growing interest in many questions of a known practical character, among which may be mentioned the early history of Central America, the monuments and traditions of its inhabitants, subjects well worth studying in vacation, if it be spent where the necessary conditions exist.

There are several ways of reaching the little republic that we are to visit, either from New York by the excellent steamers of the Atlas line, or from New Orleans by a line recently established. Others run from the Spanish Main direct from La Guayra to Colon on the isthmus of Panama, where still others connect with the northern lines for Port Limon, the Gulf sea-port of Costa Rica.

The cost of these several journeys is about the same, amounting to \$150.00 in round figures, each way. Once arrived at Port Limon, the rest of the way to the capital, San José, is at present traversed by a railway which has been built by an enterprising Yankee, Miner C. Keith, who practically controls this little republic.

When I made the journey two years ago, it was with considerable difficulty and no small expense, to say nothing of the spice of occasional danger, by mule; and one needed a tolerably steady head and firm set of nerves to enjoy riding along brinks of precipices where a single false step would effectually prevent any further search for health.

Visitors to Costa Rica will do well to provide themselves with letters of introduction to Mr. Keith, without whose acquaintance a large part of the enjoyment of a trip thither will be lost, and by whose aid a traveler will be at once at home.

At the sea-port there are no hotels, and it is best to remain on board ship until the morning when the train starts for the interior. As is the custom in all tropical lands, these trains leave at an early hour; no inconvenience, however, when one becomes accustomed to going to bed early and rising with the birds.

In the heart of this beautiful republic, amongst the elevated and lovely valleys of the Andean chain, there is a sanitarium absolutely unique in advantages offered to health and pleasure seekers, boasting of sublime grandeur of scenery and tranquil loveliness rarely surpassed. There are smiling valleys surrounded by the towering mountains of the Candelaria, the frowning volcanoes of Irazu and Turrialba, while from the earth hot springs pour out healing waters for whomsoever seeks their relief. Its atmosphere is cool and exhilarating, its extended forests abound with noble game, and its many lakes and streams contain plenty of fish. Besides which the region is full of important historic associations, while in the monuments of the remote past and legends of the Central American Indians, it is not equalled upon the continents.

Those who prefer a quiet, inexpensive and comfortable place where they can go dressed as they choose from day to day, and who can find pleasure in boating, fishing, and mountain exploring, or studying the customs and manners of a race of Indians whose manners and customs are as attractive as they are pictur-

esque, will be sure to find what they seek in the charming valley of Cartago, where, at an elevation of 4,750 feet above the sea, with a temperature that does not vary 5° the entire year, say from 65° to 70° F., hemmed in on all sides by the towering Andes, there is one of the loveliest spots in the world.

It is thirteen miles by rail from San José, and the springs themselves are a mile and a half from Cartago. There is a picturesque village at the springs where a company have constructed a bath-house and hotel, with a tramway to connect the establishment with the main lines of rail, upon which cars will run to meet every train.

The view from the windows of the hotel comprises the whole valley of Cartago, with its old Spanish missions, and part of the valley of Orosi.

Its climate is highly recommended for tuberculosis, as consumption is totally unknown in the country, and many cases brought here have been permanently cured.

Epidemic diseases have never existed on account of the elevation of the region.

Among the thermal waters are several springs valuable for all classes of venereal diseases, liver and kidney complaints, and rheumatism; paralysis and skin diseases are also benefited.

Guests can communicate with all parts of the world by telegraph.

In the surrounding mountains and forests are found more rare birds of beautiful plumage than elsewhere. All species of birds of Paradise, parrots and water fowls have made this their natural home.

For the botanist there are superb orchids, ferns, air plants in variety not found elsewhere.

The coldest temperature observed throughout the year of 1889 was at 4 A.M. on the 11th of January, 59°. The highest was at 2 P.M. on 30th of July, 71°.

During the months of January and February, not a drop of rain fell. During the months of March and April rain fell for seven days and eleven hours, with a total precipitation of ten millimetres. These figures show that the temperature of this favorite valley is that of perpetual spring, and I do not hesitate to recommend in the strongest possible way this favored spot as a sanitarium.

If tourists are fond of mountain climbing, they will be amply repaid by an ascent of the volcano of Irazu, and from its summit the Atlantic and Pacific oceans may be seen one hundred and sixty miles apart, and it is said to be the only place on the globe where this can be done. Its elevation is 12,000 feet.

People who do not like ascents, may readily find beautiful cataracts and rapids, among the best of which are the Falls of Paris, Falls of Colorado, and those of Orosi.

The temperature of the hot springs attached to the hotel at Agua Caliente are as follows:

No. 1.....	131°
No. 2.....	129°
No. 3.....	138°
No. 4.....	135°

And the following analysis has recently been made of their waters.

In each ounce there has been found two grains of solid matter, divided as follows:

Carbonate of Lime.....	0.4
" " Magnesia.....	.1
" " Iron.....	.2
Chloride Soda and Potash.....	.7
" Magnesia.....	.2
Sulphate Lime.....	.3
" Magnesia.....	.1
Total grains.....	.2

The gas which escapes with the water in considerable quantity is chiefly carbolic acid, and where the water cools, iron is precipitated, and at this temperature contains 100 per cent. of gas, giving to the water a slightly metallic taste. These qualities make these springs valuable for convalescents from fever, and for all persons who are naturally of feeble constitution. They closely resemble the well-known water of Aix La Chapelle and Baden.

Excursions may be made at any time to the capital city of San José, where thirty thousand people are living with all the comforts of modern progress and improvement.

There are macadamized streets, well paved sidewalks, street cars, electric lights, handsome buildings and beautiful parks. There are several good hotels, two clubs, a public library, and a fair theatre, and English is more generally spoken than in any other Spanish-American city on the continent.

Until last year the most prominent building was the beautiful cathedral, which had just been finished at enormous expense, when it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake.

While speaking of this undesirable accompaniment to a residence in Costa Rica, I may say that the shocks that are common are exceedingly slight, and that while I was in the country three or four were said to have occurred that I knew nothing of until informed by native friends. It is exceedingly rare that any harm is done to life or limb, and the shock that did so much damage to the cathedral building was the first of any severity that had occurred for years.

Every Sunday evening a military band plays in front of the President's residence, and the feature is one of great interest to strangers.

I copy the following from an article in *Harper's Magazine*, written thirty years ago, which is as true to-day as it was then:

"The narrow street is crowded with listening groups, surrounding the musicians standing at their music desks, whose lanterns pierce the shadows, reaching groups of ladies listening at the door-ways, each one smoking a cigarette; lighting up a scrawny, black sentinel, leaning at a door-post of the President's house, rubbing one bare foot against the other; showing the white-washed wall behind him, with a yellow candle in a glass case suspended from the ceiling, and an officer in white trousers and gold laced cap, who was just returning in-doors from an inspection of the crowd outside."

This was in January, and as we returned to our hotel at about midnight, and found not the slightest trace of dampness upon our thin clothes and uncovered heads, and went to bed in a room with open windows, where my thermometer marked 62°, the conclusion that we came to was, that Costa Rica was an excellent place to visit. It is more than I can say of other states of Central America. They appear to be at present in a condition of revolution, and it is not comfortable nor safe for an American to visit either Guatemala or San Salvador while the memory of the late American Minister remains, as it does to-day, a shameful thing in the minds of the natives and a disgrace to the administration that made him an American representative.

Expenses of all kinds are higher in Central America than in any of the West India islands.

Food supplies, with the exception of fruit and beef, are all imported from far away, by means of a small and expensive line of steamers, and hotel bills are necessarily high.

At the Springs a tourist may live for about three dollars a day, at the Capital for about four dollars, and everything in the way of clothing is dear. Cab fare, or mule hire, which usually replaces the cab in Central America, is also high, on account of the difficulty of procuring wheeled vehicles from Europe or the United States, and the lack of skilled mechanics to keep them in order, and a scarcity of animals. Horses, although small, are cheap, active and wiry, and may be depended upon to do good work for long distances. They may be hired for about two dollars a day.

Guides are very necessary through the forests and among the mountain ravines, and they, in common with all forms of service, are cheap and reliable. A good Reon charges from thirty to fifty cents a day, and finds himself. He also finds anything and everything that is lying around loose, which is more than the owner ever does afterwards.

Clothing is about the same as we wear in summer, the cool nights frequently making light wraps comfortable.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA.

Society Notes.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Special Meeting, December 16, 1890.

W. S. FOSTER, M.D., President, in the chair.

ALBUMINURIA AFTER TYPHOID FEVER.

DR. BATTEN: A girl eleven years of age convalesced, and became apparently well, September 9, after a malignant attack of typhoid fever. On October 24 she had a shuffling walk and depression of the left shoulder. She also had pain in the abdomen. The following morning I visited her, and concluded that the depression of the left shoulder was from irritation of the spine. Upon examination of the urine, I found that it was highly charged with albumen, and there were no symptoms of paralysis, except the depression of the left shoulder. She had use of her left leg and arm, but did not use them as well as she did the right. I put her to bed, cupped her over the back, and applied poultices over the abdomen, and put her on nitro-glycerine. She did not appear to improve under this treatment, and I changed it to iodide of potash, in doses of 5 grains every three hours. Under this treatment the albumen diminished and finally disappeared, and the shoulder took its normal position. On November 30 I discharged her, well. It is the first case of albuminuria I have had following typhoid fever.

TO PRESERVE CUTTING EDGES.—While attending Prof. Von Bergmann's surgical clinic at Berlin recently, the following demonstration was made, which will certainly interest your surgical readers:

To render instruments perfectly aseptic, and to preserve the cutting edges from oxidation, they are boiled for five minutes in a 1 per cent. solution of carbonate of soda. They can remain in this solution indefinitely without rusting or dulling the cutting edge. When required for operation they are taken out, dried with a sterilized piece of gauze, and handed to the operator. Whenever, in course of the operation, they come in contact with anything not aseptic, all that is required to re-sterilize them, is to dip them for a few seconds into the boiling solution of sodium bicarbonate.—Miller, *Dental Register*.

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THE IRREGULARS' BLUFF.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature has been the subject of much abuse and unlimited ridicule, some merited and some not; but never before has there been a greater insult to its intelligence than was offered in Harrisburg last week, when it was presented a Bill to establish a State Board of Medical Education. It should have been entitled: *An Act to deprive the honorable Medical Colleges of Pennsylvania of their chartered rights, and place them at the mercy of a Board, two-thirds of whom must be irregulars.* The salient features of this precious Act are as follows: The State Medical Societies of Pennsylvania, "homœopathic, allopathic, and eclectic" (sic), are each to appoint a list of ten members, from whom the Governor shall appoint a Board, of three from each list. This Board is authorized to "make all regulations as to the extent and character of the preliminary education which shall be required of all students of medicine." It "shall fix the minimum curriculum, and length of course of studies requisite to graduation." It "shall delegate one or more of their number, who, from time to time, shall make an inspection of the methods of instruction employed, and the facilities for teaching, in each medical college, and annually report such to the Board. To such colleges as comply with the requirements of the Board the certificates entitling the graduates to register will be issued without examination. Similar certificates are also to be issued to graduates of such foreign colleges as are approved by this Board and comply with its terms. Graduates of colleges whose requirements are considered below this standard must submit to an examination, for which they pay a fee of \$20. If the Board discovers that any college has granted the degree "to persons deficient in respect to either the aforementioned preliminary or final educational requirements, or without a final examination," the Board is empowered to impose a fine of \$200 to \$1,000 for the first offense, \$1,000 for the second, and annul the charter for a third!

That's all. Under this precious Act the Board of Irregulars acquires the right to rearrange the curriculum of the medical colleges at its good pleasure, and to take away their charters in case of refusal to submit. They can convert the University of Pennsylvania into a homœopathic or eclectic institution if they please, full powers for this being conferred by this Act. They can ordain that every school must supply hospital accommodations for any number of patients, to be treated exclusively by homœopathic and eclectic practitioners, if they see fit. They can demand that one-third of the instruction shall be given by each school, or make any other rules of this sort they like, the Act giving them unlimited power in this respect. By inserting the word "allopathic," they compel the regular profession to acknowledge themselves to be quacks, or to leave their places on the Board unoccupied.

Is it possible that such a bill could be presented to our Legislature with any serious idea that it could be passed? We cannot say in what light it will be regarded by our law-makers, but, if the influences arrayed against the Examiners' Bill two years ago are still engaged for the sectarians, there is a very fair probability that this iconoclastic measure will become a law.

Many of our readers are probably aware that that bill came before a Legislature, of which a majority of the members amply large enough to pass the measure were pledged in its favor. But, when the final trial of strength came, these pledges were broken, and the majority shifted about to the opposition, so that it was with difficulty the profession then was saved from a Board of Irregulars. This change was effected by the able generalship of Henry Hall, of Mercer, to whom the people of Pennsylvania owe the defeat of a law that would have saved many a citizen from incompetent practitioners. Behind Hall was the man to whom the defeat was really due—Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, of Harrisburg, graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1880. Through what agencies did Pitcairn succeed? Our representatives in Harrisburg, endeavoring to induce members to keep their pledges, found themselves confronted by an influence against which they were powerless. No argument was of any avail. There had been no change of heart, the members still held their original belief in the advisability of passing the Examiners' Bill in its original form; but there was an influence controlling these men that compelled them to go against their pledges and convictions. As to the nature of this influence, we have no definite knowledge, and do not care to make surmises, without such proof as would convince any reasonable man. We are morally certain that not a dollar was spent in the Legislature by either party. We only know that we were met by an influence so powerful that we could not overcome it, and so hidden that we could not ascertain its source or its nature. Should the same influence be exerted in favor of the Act presented this Winter, there is but little reason to doubt that it will become a law; and Pennsylvania will then become an excellent State for regular medicine to emigrate from. No attempt has ever been made

by us to seek control of the teaching in homœopathic schools. Every effort has been made by those having our Examiners' Bill in charge to so frame it as to amply protect the citizens in their legal right to practice medicine as they see fit. The Governor is left free to appoint the Board as he pleases; but the special schools are entitled to examinations in their own methods. Out of the 8,000 physicians in Pennsylvania, about 7,000 are classed as of the regular school, about 700 as homœopaths, and 300 eclectics. Were the Board to be composed of members of each in this proportion, it would be giving the minority far more than it ever gets in politics. But this minority of one-eighth demands a two-thirds membership in a Board invested with more despotic power over the medical schools than any government in existence claims, unless it be that of Russia. The absurdity of such claims is so apparent that it appears probable that the originators of the bill had no expectation of passing it, but that it has been put forward with the object of frightening off the advocates of the Examiners' Bill now before the House. We are glad to say that if such be the design it has failed, and that the Examiners' Bill will be carried through to defeat or success.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

THE topic now most frequently discussed in therapeutics is the treatment of consumption and other affections in which the tubercle bacillus plays a prominent part. In all our large cities the leading hospitals, with few exceptions, have wards where patients are placed who are undergoing the Koch treatment with more or less genuine lymph. This reflection upon the genuineness of some of the lymph is not without foundation, as the amount now actually in use in our hospitals is said to far exceed the quantity sent directly from Koch's laboratory. Prof. Laplace, of the Philadelphia Hospital, has just returned from Berlin with some of the lymph; and he states that up to the time of his leaving Germany only a few flasks of the precious inoculation material had been sent from Koch's laboratory to the United States, and it is believed that some thrifty German is doing a large business in spurious lymph. Excepting the case of Dr. Jacobi's, of the child with tubercular meningitis, who died after an injection, we have not heard of fatal results in this country following the trials of this agent, although some seven or eight have been reported in Berlin. If the reaction is not so great on our patients, neither, it must be confessed, are the therapeutic results so brilliant. Indeed, while improvement is noted ("*Quand on regarde dans les ténèbres on voit ce que l'on veut*"), nothing has yet been demonstrated from the treatment that would justify the intense excitement that has been described in the daily press, and in the scarcely less sensational bulletins and cable despatches of our weekly medical journals. After a storm comes calm. With the opportunity for deliberate judgment restored, comes a feeling of mortification at the spectacle of a dignified and more or less learned profession being exploited

in this manner by the sensational press. It is true that the finer sentiments of its members had been in a measure prepared for this, and their ethical perception blunted by the extensive use of antipyrine and other products of German laboratories in this country, in spite of the fact that they were proprietary remedies, and in order to obtain them our patients were obliged to pay extortionate prices; a tax on human infirmity which went to enrich the Barons. In this business the American physician has been made a cat's-paw; but the climax has certainly been reached when we are offered specifics for tuberculosis or anything else, which are not only exclusively manufactured in another country, but their composition is kept secret! Empiricism is long lived and dies hard. Since the Congress at Berlin last September it is rampant. We commend the consistent and truly judicious action of the French Government in refusing to recognize the alleged remedy or to permit its being introduced into France, until its composition was made known. To summarize the results obtained thus far in our hospitals need not take up much space; as far as has been reported they may be stated thus:

1. The lymph is extraordinarily active as a physiological and therapeutical agent.
2. It resembles, in its effect, a toxalbumen, or ptomaine, and not any chemical agent or vegetable active principle; although it may be a mixture or compound of the former with either or both of the latter.
3. When injected even in minute quantities and very largely diluted, it brings about in the course of a few hours a febrile reaction, in some cases, of serious hyperpyretic character, possibly lasting for hours.
4. In some cases where bacilli had been observed in the sputa, they have been less after the injections, and the symptoms of infection have become less marked.
5. No case of cure of phthisis, lupus, or joint-disease has yet been published by investigators here.
6. Some cases have been made worse by it, and old and quiescent tubercular lesions have taken on active morbid processes.
7. In case of tubercular lesions in the brain, the reaction is such that it involves a fatal result. The injection here causes death, from the fact that the lymph, according to Koch, without acting directly on the bacilli, induces a necrosis of the tubercular tissue, and necrotic processes in the brain are liable to be fatal.
8. The statement is made, and it sounds reasonable enough, that the treatment by this method is most successful in the primary stage of pulmonary infection; in fact, at a time when the physical signs being slight or not perceptible, the diagnosis is made only from the detection of tubercle bacilli in the sputa. It is not suitable to the more advanced stage, nor to the period of softening and formation of cavities, although it may temporarily alleviate the symptoms.
9. In lupus and diseases of joints, thus far very little worth noticing has been reported on this side of the Atlantic, as the result of this treatment.

Enough has been learned of the new method to warrant us in entertaining the opinion, based upon Koch's writings and the results of experiments on both continents, that its application, on any large scale, to the treatment of tuberculosis in man, was a mistake, and the publication premature. One great objection to the use of the lymph is the impossibility of ascertaining whether or not a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis has some tubercular nodules in his brain. If he has, we have the authority of Prof. Jacobi for the statement that treatment by the new method will in all probability prove fatal to the patient. It is evident that the new method must not be used without discrimination.

Moreover, the necessity for hygienic treatment and for regulation of diet and clothing, unquestionably remains as imperative as ever. Nor has anything yet been published that would warrant us in the belief that there will not be just as much demand for good cod-liver oil, hypophosphites, iodine, or hydriodic acid, and other remedies of firmly established reputation in building up the system and fortifying it against the vicissitudes of existence—including microbial invasion—as ever.

There is nothing in the new method that will require us, for the present at least, to abandon beef-peptonoids, Niemeyer's pills, and plenty of milk and lime-water, with a winter residence in a mild climate if the patient can afford it; or to make such a demand upon our faith as to require us to believe that the good effects of all of these can be concentrated and distilled into a new elixir of life, a few milligrammes of which, hypodermically administered, will restore a physiological bankrupt to a normal condition.

JANUARY 5, 1891.

[This article was written before Virchow's observations were published, but they do not require any change to be made in this article, they only prove it to be correct.—F. W.]

Annotations.

TIME brings most things right; and if one be sure of his position, he can generally afford to wait for a vindication. By Judge Allison's decision, rendered last Saturday, Mayor Fitler's stand in the matter of the Visiting Staff of the Philadelphia Hospital is sustained in every particular. The physicians composing this Staff are pronounced "professional experts," and as such are not required to pass a competitive examination; they are to be appointed for one year, by the Board of Public Charities. The abuse so liberally showered on the Mayor, and the loud talk of impeachment, because he would not adopt the views of the newspapers, are now to be judged in the light of this legal decision.

YELLOW FEVER.

IN a scholarly paper read before the Ninth International Medical Congress, by Alvarado, the author attributed the phenomena of yellow fever to toxemia by phospho-glyceric acid, produced by the action of the specific microbes upon lecithin. Have the reactions of the tubercle bacillus upon glycerine been as yet definitely ascertained? Glycerine is a very

peculiar body in its chemical relations; and just as a little nitric acid converts this harmless substance into one of the most deadly poisons known, so, by the influence of the tubercle bacillus on glycerine some toxine may be generated that is not a true secretion or excretion from this micro-organism. Altogether, we feel disposed to question Koch's dictum as to the uselessness of isolating the therapeutic principles in his lymph.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has issued his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1890, in which much of interest and value is contained. Mr. Wanamaker enters with much practical insight into the discussion of the rates of postage, the moot questions of postal telegraph and postal savings bank, and has something of practical interest to say concerning increased facilities for mail delivery, and the need for still greater speed in this department of the work, as well as touching upon all the important questions which naturally come under his department.

Speaking of the civil-service system in the Post-Office Department, the Postmaster-General advises the examinations for the inspector force and the railway mail service should be made more difficult than they are at present. But, on the whole, the system, he thinks, works well.

The whole report is very interesting, and reflects great credit on its author, both as showing the efficient management of this department of the Government and his power of laying the work before the country.

Letters to the Editor.

AMERICAN ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIC ASSOCIATION.

THIS association was organized on the 22d of January, 1891, at the Academy of Medicine, No. 17 W. 43d street, N. Y., by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and the election of the following officers: President, G. Betton Massey, M.D., Philadelphia. Vice-Presidents, Wm. J. Morton, M.D., N. Y., and Augustin H. Goelet, M.D., N. Y. Secretary, Wm. H. Walling, M.D., Philadelphia. Treasurer, George H. Rohé, Baltimore, Md. Council, Horatio R. Bigelow, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Franklin H. Martin, M.D., Chicago, Ill.; Wm. F. Hutchinson, M.D., Providence, R. I.; Chauncey D. Palmer, M.D., Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederick Peterson, M.D., New York.

The object of the association, as stated in Sec. 2. Art. 1, of the constitution, "shall be the cultivation and promotion of knowledge in whatever relates to the applications of electricity in medicine and surgery."

The association starts out with a strong membership, and with every promise of a successful and useful career. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia, on the fourth Tuesday in September next.

WM. H. WALLING, M.D., Secretary.

2005 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE J. M. DACOSTA SOCIETY.

ONE of my friends, a young physician, handed to me a neatly printed invitation card requesting the pleasure of my company at a meeting of the J. M. DaCosta Society, to be held at their rooms, at

the College of Physicians, on January 16, at 8 P.M., when Prof. DaCosta was to address the society. As the society is composed of recent graduates of the Jefferson College, all of them newly-fledged Æculapians, I thought I'd go and see the boys in their glory.

I went early and found the hall already well filled with graduates of old Jeff. Here and there a student of the third course was to be seen sitting meekly and quietly, in awe of his superiors. It was a sight to behold. Some who had passed college life on the same hard benches, and, though living in the same city, had not met since they had graduated, were now engaged in friendly converse, recollecting their college life, recounting their experience, their first successes and failures, enchantments and disappointments. It was like a family that once more was gathered around the hearth. The Medical Diagnosis of Prof. DaCosta, donated to the society, and inscribed in his own handwriting, was passed around, and satisfaction and pride were depicted upon the faces of the DaCostians, the disciples of the man so dearly beloved.

Prof. DaCosta was unable to be present, and the boys were sadly disappointed. The President, Dr. J. P. Bolton, took the chair, and, in a short address, explained the aim and scope of the society.

As it was expected that Prof. DaCosta would occupy the greater portion of the evening, no one had prepared any paper or essay, which is, as I have learned, usually read at the meetings. Dr. E. O. Thornton came to the rescue, and announced that he would like to read a short paper on the Treatment of Diphtheria. It was a report of a case of diphtheria in his private practice, which he graphically described, and which was cured under the treatment of peroxide of hydrogen. The doctor was greatly surprised when one of the audience told him that Dr. Jurist had used the same remedy in fifteen cases, and one remarked: "Great minds run in the same channels."

The paper was discussed by many of the members present.

Dr. Loeb said that the German papers have largely discussed this question.

Dr. Bruner used the peroxide in ulcerated tonsillitis, as preparatory to touching with nitrate of silver.

The rational and chemical actions of the drug were discussed by the chemist, Dr. A. N. Jacobs, and pharmacists Drs. Blomer and Thornton, and others. The discussions were conducted in a manly way, and those present were greatly interested.

Before the meeting closed, Dr. Spivak, the secretary of the society, proposed that at the next meeting an "International Discussion of the Aspects of the Koch Treatment of Tuberculosis" be presented for discussion. The American view will be presented by Dr. H. F. Harris, the German by Dr. Loeb, the French by Dr. Jacobs, the English by Dr. Carl Weiland, and the Russian by Dr. Spivak.

I enjoyed the meeting immensely, and wish only that my letter may serve as a hint to the Chirurgeons residing in this city to form a society under the name of some beloved professor.

JOHN DAUD, M.D.

POST GRIPPE OTITIS MEDIA.—The characteristics of the post gripe otitis media acuta were: 1. Rapidity of onset. 2. Severity of pain persisting after perforation. 3. Tendency to be ambilateral. 4. Tendency to spread to mastoid. 5. Resistance to milder means of treatment. 6. Once established, its obstinacy and persistence. 7. Hemorrhagic nature. 8. Fever. 9. Swelling, etc., of surrounding parts.

—Stirling, *Montreal Med. Jour.*

Book Notices.

DISEASES OF THE EYE. By EDWARD NETTLESHIP, F.R.C.S.—Fourth American from the fifth English edition. With a Chapter on Examination for Color-perception. By William Thomson, M.D. Philadelphia: Lea Bros. & Co., 1890.

The work has had a careful revision, and much pains taken to bring it up to date, by Mr. Holmes Spicer. For the colored plates of the former editions has been substituted a copy of Holmgren's colored plate. The chapter upon color-perception, by Dr. Thomson, includes the instructions of the Pennsylvania Railroad for examination of employés, as to vision, color-blindness, and hearing.

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. The Beginner's Vade-Mecum. By R. W. ST. CLAIR, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: R. H. Andrews, M.D., Publisher, 1890.

The book is just what the author pronounces it—a manual for beginners. He speaks to those who have little or no experience in electricity, and wish to know how to choose a battery and what to do with it. The book is written in an easy style, in language plain enough for any one to understand the author's meaning. Indeed, where the author feels compelled to disapprove of any other writer's ideas, he expresses his sentiments in words that do not admit of any mistake. Throughout, Dr. St. Clair's work is filled with practical hints. It reminds us of Mundè's Minor Surgical Gynecology in many respects. What is included under the name of "experience," is what this book supplies to the novice. To any of our readers who intend to buy a battery, but have never used electricity or paid any special attention to this potent agent, we would say: procure Dr. St. Clair's book and read it before you invest in this expensive apparatus.

The Medical Digest.

FRENCH NOTES.

A. E. ROUSSELL, M.D.

TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY BY THE CONTINUOUS CURRENT (G. A. Niemeyer).—In a preceding publication the author has already rendered an account of the good results obtained by the use of the continuous current in the treatment of epilepsy. One of the patients mentioned at that time remained two years, then sixteen months without having an attack. She was taking bromide of potassium in a very irregular manner. A second patient has only had three attacks during that time. A third patient had attacks of epilepsy every week for a period of eighteen months. For three months applications of the continuous current were made in the region of the central convulsions, and she was ordered bromide of sodium in daily doses of 60 grains. For ten months she had not an attack. After this time the treatment was continued in an irregular manner as the attacks returned at intervals of three months.

In a young girl of eleven years the attacks ceased after a treatment of two months by the galvanic current without the use of the bromides. A woman, twenty-one years old, had attacks of epilepsy since the age of seven years. The use of the bromide in large doses lengthened the intervals to nearly one year, but interfered greatly with the digestive and intellectual functions. Galvanization of the central convulsions are made with a current of 4 milliamperes (storage currents are not well supported);

during a period of seven months there were four attacks; the appetite remained poor. General faradization was then added to the active current, as well as gymnastic exercises; at the same time the patient received daily 75 grains of a mixture of the three bromides. The attacks have not returned, and the appetite has become excellent.

The electrical treatment is without efficacy in those cases where the convulsive attacks are caused by an organic cerebral lesion.—*La Médecine Moderne*.

ON THE INCREASE OF THE RED CORPUSCLES OF THE BLOOD IN THE INHABITANTS OF HIGH ALTITUDES.—M. Viault reports his experiments made on the high plateaus of Bolivia and Peru. Desirous of accounting for the modifications of the organism which permit man to support the rarefaction of the atmosphere at great altitudes, as well as the causes of mountain fever, the author commenced by studying the condition of the blood at different heights. After a prolonged sojourn at Movochocha, that is to say at a height of 4,392 metres, the blood contained 7,100,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre, whereas at Lima it contained 5,000,000.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF MORPHINE ON THE CAT (M. Guinard).—In all animals, as in man, morphine first produces an excitant effect, soon followed by a narcosis more or less complete. The cat remains absolutely refractory to this narcotic action. He administered morphine in various doses to nineteen cats without producing this condition. On the other hand, morphine increases the action of other anæsthetics, such as chloroform, whose effect is notably hastened.

M. Milne Edwards observed the same facts in the large felines of the Garden des Plantes.

—*Bulletin de l'Académie de Médecine*.

A CASE OF CHEYNE-STOKES RESPIRATION WITH COMPLETE ARREST OF THE HEART DURING RESPIRATORY ACTION.—M. Hallopeau reports a case of the above, and arrives at the following conclusions:

1. The phenomena of Cheyne-Stokes may be accompanied by a complete arrest of the pulse and of the heart; this arrest is produced at the commencement of the respiratory action, and stops an instant before the pause.
2. A circulatory pause thus succeeds the respiratory pause, and one and the other regularly alternate.
3. Epileptiform convulsions may result, not, as stated by Traube, at the moment of the respiratory pause, but during the phase of the forced respirations.
4. These phenomena may be due, as the respiratory movements, to the excitation of the mesocephalus by the non-oxygenated blood.
5. The phenomena of Cheyne-Stokes do not necessarily indicate grave prognoses, even when it is clearly characterized.
6. It may continue for three years without causing death.
7. It may be observed in severe hysteria.

—*La France Médicale*.

DISEASES TREATED AT THE CHARITÉ IN 1890 BY THE METHODS DERIVED FROM HYPNOTISM (M. Luys).—These patients number 128; of this number 67 are cured, or 52.34 per cent.; improved 51, or 39.84 per cent.; stationary 10, or 007.82 per cent.

There were made in July.....	757 transferts.
“ “ “ “ August.....	813 “
“ “ “ “ September... 500	“

Total..... 2070 transferts.

For 80 patients, of which 25 were completely cured, 39 improved, and 16 remained stationary.

In Altotar there were made 732 transferts for 36 patients, of which 10 were cured, 16 improved, and 10 remained stationary.

Hysterical patients formed a large proportion of the total (49). Paralysis agitans followed in order; 3 out of 9 were cured.

Epileptics are equally benefited by the method of transferts. The same is true of neuralgias, of several cases of writer's cramps, of divers tremblings, of paralytic contractions, of cases of vertigo, of tabes and of certain psychical troubles due to bulbar congestion.

In obstetrics we can deliver women without pain and without danger by the method of fascination. We also wish to emphasize the altogether special action which the transferts may produce in the treatment of diseases of the heart, even when organic in character.

According to M. Luys, these methods of treatment applied to diseases of the nervous system, both acute and chronic, result in an average cure of 50 per cent.

—*La Bulletin Médical*.

INJECTION OF SALICYLATE OF MERCURY IN GONORRHOEA (A. G. Siltermintz):—

R.—Salicylate of mercury.....	2½ grains.
Distilled water.....	3 ounces.
Gum arabic, q. s.	

Sig. After shaking, inject three times daily two syringefuls.

N. B.—The strength of the solution may be increased to two or even three grains to the ounce; in cases of chronic blenorrrhagia we may commence treatment with a solution of four grains to the ounce.

CREOLINE IN THE TREATMENT OF FOLLICULAR PHARYNGITIS (Ipzig).—Experiments made in the service of Leyden, at Berlin, with solutions of creoline 1 per 100, employed as gargarisms in the above cases, have given altogether remarkable results. In the course of twenty-four hours disappearance of fever, of pain and of local swelling. Each gargarism of creoline should be followed by gargarisms of lukewarm water.—*La Médecine Modern*.

MASTOID OPERATION AND ITS VALUE.—The value of the mastoid operation in certain severe cases of purulent middle-ear inflammation can no longer be questioned. It has been too often proved to admit of any room for doubt. The dangers attending the operation, formerly greatly exaggerated, are to-day more justly estimated and less gravely feared. As regards the necessity for the operation, I rank myself among those who believe that it should rarely occur in these days of improved surgical therapeutics, that in cases properly handled it does rarely occur, and yet that in a small proportion of cases it may justly be regarded as imperative.

—Richards, *N. Y. Med. Jour.*

ANOTHER TREATMENT OF ASTHMA.—There is one other method of treating asthma that is not, I think, regularly practised, but to which I wish more particularly to draw attention. A person liable to attacks of asthma should be classed with those persons who have fits of epilepsy, and with those who suffer occasionally from "sick-headaches." By this I mean that all these patients have unstable nerve-centers, liable to explode their energies at any moment and exhibit the pathological phenomena peculiar to nerve-storms. Our treatment here should, I think, be an endeavor to break the habit morbidly acquired by

the nerve-centers, and by regular prolonged medication to maintain the centers in a state of more stable equilibrium. This is done very successfully in the majority of cases of epilepsy, and I have applied the same principle with success in cases of severe migraine and asthma. In these cases I give chloral and belladonna night and morning, or every night at bed-time, and I have found the attacks not only lessened in frequency, but also considerably diminished in severity.—Pearse, *The Practitioner*.

TREATMENT OF CASES OF TOXIC HYSTERIA.—The treatment of these cases should be twofold. By the administration of iodide of potassium we may promote the elimination of the lead which has accumulated in the system, while, perhaps, acting through the imagination, we seek to get rid of the motor trouble. Several of the French cases have been cured by the application of a large magnet to the affected side, and in several cases the characteristic phenomenon of transference, or passage of the analgesia to the corresponding limb on the opposite side, has been observed. Others have been cured by the douche; others, again, by a weak galvanic current, especially when applied to the skin by means of a brush electrode. We have tried the douche for our patient, and he has greatly improved under it; he is now getting galvanism daily. He has also taken a mixture containing iodide of potassium and magnesium sulphate. We have not used isolation and massage, the value of which we have so often demonstrated in female hysterical patients, because we have no male isolation ward in which it could be carried out, but we have no doubt it would prove equally effective.

—Saundby, *Lancet*.

THE REMOVAL OF THE UTERUS FOR CANCER.—The two things to be attended to are the careful stopping of all bleeding, and the most rigid antisepsis or cleanliness, as some call it. Drainage is not necessary; indeed, there is little to drain if the wound be carefully closed, and it should be as carefully closed as any other abdominal wound. I prefer strong horsehair to anything I know. These sutures cause no irritation; they may remain in any length of time, and are easily removed. Possibly catgut may be better, but I have had a long experience of horsehair, and am satisfied with it. Many years ago an old medical friend came for me in haste to stitch up a badly torn perineum and rectum in the case of a lady whom he had just delivered by forceps. Some weeks later he called to tell me that she had done well, and was leaving town that afternoon. I asked when he had taken out the stitches—there were seven or eight of them. He had never thought of them, for he supposed I had used catgut sutures. He made some excuse for making an examination before she left, but he found no trace of the sutures, and he has confined her since without accident.

The practice of securing the broad ligaments by strong locking forceps, or even by specially-constructed clamps, and letting these remain on for some days, or till they drop away of themselves, does not commend itself to me as good surgery; neither do I care to use the cautery. The chief risk of this operation arises probably from hemorrhage, and death from hemorrhage is not infrequent when the cautery is used. The reason of this is that the action of the cautery must be incomplete, there being no room to apply pressure behind the cauterized parts. The simple way to do this operation is to do it with scissors, to go as wide of the disease as the bladder or

ureters will permit, to stop all bleeding and oozing, and to close the wound carefully, uniting peritoneum and all the structures. Some are cured, or die years after of other diseases; and when death does come from a return of the disease, it comes in a milder and less terrible form, generally from some intraperitoneal affection. The misery of the spreading of the disease on to the vagina and outward, and opening into the bladder and rectum, is generally saved to the patient and her friends.

It need not be added that discrimination in selecting cases for operation is absolutely necessary. Unfortunately, the number who are alarmed in the curable stage is few, for the symptoms of the beginning of cancer of the uterus are unknown to, and are thus overlooked by, the patient. Her attention is rarely drawn to symptoms before the disease is past surgical interference. Operated on at an early stage, uterine disease will show results not much inferior to operations for cancer in other parts of the body.

Keith, *Brit. Med. Jour.*

NOTES FROM BERLIN CLINICS.—This question as to the amount of the dose is also of extreme importance when dealing with the hectic temperature of advanced phthisis. Are we, in these cases, to continue with small doses without increasing them until the temperature comes down? or are we boldly to push on to larger doses and high temperature reactions, even to the limit which the patient's strength will allow? From the cases I have had the opportunity of watching, and from what I have been able to hear, I think that the last named is the best for the patient; but upon this, as upon very many other points, we can only be guided by the results of patiently-gathered experience.

With regard to these advanced cases, the feeling seems to be that the lowered vital powers which usually accompany a hectic temperature renders them more or less unsuitable for treatment. This is especially so with regard to the digestion, for if the patients have not good powers of assimilation, the increased tissue metamorphosis brought about by the remedy will seriously undermine their strength. Further, it is necessary to remember that the remedy itself seems to have some special action on the stomach, for abdominal pains are apt to be caused when there is no reason to suspect abdominal tuberculosis. Too much attention cannot be paid to the diet of patients undergoing the treatment, but especially to that of advanced cases where there is a possibility of gastric or intestinal tuberculosis, for under these circumstances it may happen that both stomach and intestine may be the seat of very extensive ulceration, in consequence, probably, of the sloughing of tuberculous tissue which the remedy has produced. Such a condition has been recently demonstrated in the *post-mortem* examination on one of Prof. Leyden's cases, which has already been referred to.

As to the nature of the local reaction that takes place in the lungs, there is much still to be learnt, for we have to draw our conclusions almost entirely from evidence of a clinical and not pathological character. In addition to the congestive changes which give rise to the copious watery expectoration so usually seen during the reaction, we can frequently observe the development of actual consolidation, which may be of considerable extent, from the action of the remedy. This may be, however, unaccompanied by any special rise in the temperature, and such was the case in several of the instances that came

under my notice at Berlin. I did not hear any expression of opinion as to the prognostic significance of this inflammation, but in most of the cases referred to, the physical signs of consolidation cleared up in a week or so, on continuance of the injections. It seems likely that it is of a similar nature to the inflammatory reaction seen in tubercular tissue elsewhere, and is the process by which the morbid tissue is destroyed. It is possible, however, that it may sometimes partake of the character of a true pneumonia.—Wilson, *Brit. Med. Jour.*

METHYL-VIOLET OR PYOXTANIN.—I have employed this agent in microscopy as a staining material, knowing its special and thorough action as a stain for different forms of microbes, and especially for the micrococci, and that it always means death to the bacilli when it comes in contact with them, striking, as it were, to the heart or nucleus of all cells, paralyzing all vital action at once; but it had not occurred to me to employ it as a therapeutic agent ever in those diseases which are generally conceded to have their etiology in microbes, until my attention was called to it by Professor Stilling's able article, to which I have referred.

For marginal blepharitis or tinea tarsi, the methyl-violet pomade, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., carefully worked into the roots of the lashes by means of a spatula, works a speedy cure. Professor Stilling, from his bacteriological experiments, found that milk mixed with methyl-violet would not sour, nor butter become rancid; that urine, even, could remain in a thermostat at 32° C. for a week without putrefaction or presenting any bacteria whatever. In fact, any substance containing a solution of methyl-violet of even 1 to 32,000, is absolutely aseptic. This agent acts as an antiseptic, killing the pyogenic bacteria, and from its diffusibility and non-destructiveness to tissues it is superior to other known antiseptics, and especially to the thermo-cautery, which is so efficient a germicide but can only be used at limited points.

—Tiffany, *Medical Age.*

ON THE PREVENTION OF LACERATION OF THE FEMALE PERINEUM.—The best preventive treatment I have found is the following: When I find the head fairly engaged in the pelvis and advancing (however slowly) with each pain, I take my seat by the patient's bed, and, having first washed my hands and lubricated my left thumb or the first two fingers of my right hand, I introduce either into the vagina, and at the onset of a pain draw back the perineum firmly, but gently, towards the coccyx, relaxing the tension gradually as the pain lessens till the next ensues, and so on, till I can draw back the perineum with very slight effort, and thus tire out the muscular structures, and produce sufficient relaxation for the head to pass. In most cases so treated the perineum is in no danger, but when the pubic arch is narrow I take the additional precaution to foment the parts with very hot water and use an inunction of fresh lard and cold cream. *I do not make any pressure whatever on the perineum*, but retard the too rapid passage of the head, (which the hot fomentation might encourage) and direct the patient to straighten out her limbs on a line with her body while I steer the head forward by pressure on end of sacrum and coccyx or a finger in the rectum.

The delivery of the shoulders is most important; the one next the pubis being delivered first, the other being well pushed up so as to produce obliquity and lessen the strain backward.—Duke, *Prov. M. J.*

CERTAINTY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS.—There is one absolute sign of tuberculosis—the recognition of its germ.

Upon the examination for the tubercle bacillus I shall say but a word. The Ziehl carbol fuchsin rapid method with heat I have found satisfactory in most cases, reserving for those of difficulty and importance the more elaborate and, therefore, more tedious and difficult procedures. A good one-fifth inch objective and medium or high eye-piece may be used by a skilled worker with very fair success. For expert work higher, dry or immersion objectives with good illumination are necessary. When there is doubt, and yet a positive result is important, one failure should not end the search; it should be repeated several times with carefully collected and selected material. After a number of years' experience I have changed my opinion somewhat as to the skill necessary for this diagnostic examination. Its adoption and practice by the profession has been urged on the ground that it was comparatively easy, and so it is in many cases. But there is a considerable proportion, including just those in which it is of greatest moment, which require thorough knowledge and the judgment and skill coming only from carefully studied experience. Either this must be acquired or such cases must be submitted to an expert. They should not be neglected, for these are often the ones of which it may be said—to day is their day of salvation.

—Potter, *Indiana Med. Jour.*

REMARKS ON DIPLOCOCCUS PNEUMONIÆ OF FRAENKEL WEICHELBAUM.—It seems to be pretty well established by the researches of the past few years that the pneumococcus of Fraenkel and Weichselbaum is the bacterial etiological factor in the infectious disease, acute lobar pneumonia. But these same researches have shown that the diplococcus pneumoniae has another and a very significant rôle among the pathogenic bacteria. It has been repeatedly found either alone or in association with other germs in several of the not infrequent complicating lesions of acute lobar pneumonia, such as suppurative meningitis, endocarditis, etc. It has been also shown that, apart from pneumonia, this germ is capable of setting up suppurative inflammations in various parts of the body, as in the middle-ear, joints, etc. The case is an excellent example of this particular lesion of the brain and cord which has already been shown in a considerable number of cases to be associated with the pneumococcus.

Two points are worthy of notice in connection with the clinical history. The first is the early predominance of pulmonary symptoms, rapid breathing, cyanosis, etc., and those of a cerebral character. This appears to show that the effects of the infection were felt to a considerable degree in the lungs, even though the principal lesions were in the central nervous system. This seems not unnatural, since the diplococcus is more frequently the cause of pneumonia than of other inflammations.

The second point is the rôle played by the traumatism. This was definite and quite severe, and occurred just twenty-four hours before the onset of active symptoms. Was it simply a coincidence? It seems more likely that this may have been the factor which determined the brain, rather than any of the other organs, as the seat of disease.

No other cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis had been seen in the institution for a year, and no cases of pneumonia have occurred this season in the building which this infant occupied.—Holt and Prudden, *Med. Rec.*

THE DEFICIENCY OF NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS.

—The recent census of the United States appears to show that the birth-rate is declining, and is below that of most prosperous European countries. In spite of the very considerable increase in population, the increase due to births, which was about nine millions in the decade 1871-80, was only seven millions in the decade 1881-90. It also appears from the recent census that the number of persons between the ages of thirty and fifty is distinctly below the average. This is the more astonishing since the increase in the population of the States is largely due to immigration, nearly half the adults being foreign born. The number of women in proportion to men is unusually low, and this, taken in conjunction with the deficiency of males between thirty and fifty, may, perhaps, help to account for the low birth-rate; but, however it is viewed, this low birth-rate is very surprising, though the enormous amount of immigration may prevent the population question ever becoming in the United States the burning question which it is in France. On the contrary, proposals made by Surgeon-General Hamilton, which would operate to considerably restrict immigration, are about to be embodied in a bill to be introduced into Congress. Among other formalities, it would require every immigrant to be provided with a certificate from the United States Consul nearest to his home testifying that his financial position, physical condition, and moral character entitle him to seek admission into the select society of America.—*Brit. Med. Jour.*

AN IMPROVED BATTERY.—No advances in the science of medicine within the last ten years deserve to be more understood than the perfection of the means for the electric illumination of the various cavities and organs of the human body. It has been, for a long time, a desideratum to get a battery so perfect that it would enable the practitioner or specialist to get so continuous and perfect a light, that examinations could be made easily and without the constant annoyance of failure just in the midst of an operation or careful examination. The old plunge battery was too unreliable and too clumsy an instrument to have in a nicely appointed treating room. The more improved storage cells, while serving the purpose better, have not reached that point of perfection where they can be constantly in use and always in good order.

During my sojourn in Berlin, at the meeting of the Tenth International Medical Congress, it was my good fortune to procure a battery which, up to the present time, has given me more satisfaction than any that I had hitherto tried. It is a battery the cells of which are made up of a carbon and a zinc plate, the fluid used being a solution of sal-ammoniac. The carbon is a new form, just recently patented in Germany, and not procurable in this country. The battery cells are placed in an adjoining room and connected by wires to the hanging shelf in the treating room containing the rheostats. This shelf takes the place at the same time of an instrument or treating table. It has conveniently arranged for the hand of the operator the rheostat for light, and that for galvanocautery, as well as the switch-board, so that either light alone, or the galvanocautery alone, or both together, at the same time, can be used. It certainly has given me for the last two months since my return from Europe, perfect satisfaction, being in use almost constantly for six hours daily, so that now it would certainly be a great deprivation to work without it, and come back to gas as an illuminating power.

—Sattler, *Cin. Lancet Clinic.*

MULTIPLE NEURITIS.—It may be well, for the better elucidation of the subject—though quite unnecessary—to remind you that paralysis of motion or of sensation, or of both, may be due to either central disease of the cerebro-spinal axis, or to injury of or disease of the peripheral nerves. Thus, a hemorrhage into the brain substance or the motor paths in the pons medulla or spinal cord will manifest its presence by paralysis of motion of the muscles of the limb or limbs supplied by nerve force from these nerve centers; and again, the muscles of a limb may be powerless from injury or inflammation of the nerve trunks as they pass out from the cord, or of the nerves themselves, as they directly end in the muscles. In either case the limb is paralysed, but the seat of the disease and its nature are widely different. Hence the division of paralysis, as to whether it be "central" or "peripheral" in its seat, is both pathologically correct and clinically useful.

As a rule, the disease shows itself first in the feet and legs, and then in the hands and fore-arms, and its course and duration is chronic or subacute, lasting months and even years. Its termination also is usually in more or less complete recovery. This chronic course is, however, not invariably the case, as occasionally, and fortunately most rarely, the onset is sudden, paralysis attacks the feet and legs, and, rapidly involving the hands and arms, attacks the trunk and muscles of respiration, and ends fatally by suffocation or exhaustion within a few days, or a week at furthest. To this remarkable disease is given the name of acute ascending paralysis, first described by Landry.—Finny, *Dublin Jour. Med. Sciences.*

ASPIRATION OF BLADDER BY THE DIEULAFOY METHOD.—In seeking the best method of evacuating the bladder, when the natural outlet becomes obstructed, and the cavity of the organ cannot be reached by the urethra, I am surprised that so few modern writers should touch on the *pneumatic* method; while as excellent an author as Holmes does not mention it at all, and Hamilton simply calls attention to it in a brief note.

Keyes' late work on Genito Urinary Diseases, is the first authority that it has been my pleasure to consult, who boldly places the Dieulafoy method of pneumatic aspiration, not only side by side with the cystotomies by puncture with trocar and canula, but in a large majority of cases places it ahead.

Deneffe and Van Wetter have collected and tabulated 306 cases of puncture of the bladder, as follows: 97 cases of rectal puncture with trocar and canula, with 11 deaths; 152 supra-pubic punctures with trocar and canula, with 6 deaths; and 57 cases of supra-pubic aspirations, and no deaths.

Dr. Bennett, in the *Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences*, 1888, says that "aspiration of the bladder for the relief of the retention of urine, can only be resorted to with absolute safety for cases in which the walls are presumably healthy;" and he bases his statement on the fact that a case occurred in his practice, where extra-peritoneal rupture of the bladder took place as a result of an aspiration. To me, viewing this statement from a theoretical standpoint, Dr. Bennett occupies untenable grounds, from the fact that in the case on which he bases his statement, the bladder ruptured from the puncture of an aspirating needle—and it is presumed he used one suitable to the occasion—while reason would suggest the probability of a more unfortunate rupture in case a larger instrument had been used.

—Whittecarr, *Kan. Med. Jour.*

CALIFORNIA AND ITS WINTER RESORTS.—The famous winter resorts of California lie near the ocean, or in the valleys of the Coast Range. People who visit the State for health or pleasure can always find what they want in some of the numberless towns that are well equipped for visitors. Monterey, once the old Spanish capital of California, and Santa Cruz, a city between the edge of the red-woods and the ocean, are the best of the northern resorts. San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and San Buenaventura, are familiar names to every tourist. But by far the greater number of travelers are apt to find superior attractions, more companionship, and better accommodations at present in the southern counties of San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino. Some tourists winter in towns like San Rafael, Oakland, Berkeley, Los Gatos, San José, Napa, Santa Rosa, and Sonoma, all within reach of San Francisco, and more or less sheltered from the sea fogs or harsh winds. As far as mere climate goes, there are thousands of places in California that fulfil every reasonable requirement, and will in time become better known, but the more famous districts of "South California" are in all respects fully equipped for tourists, and will probably always attract the greater number of winter visitors to the Pacific Coast. San Gabriel Valley, for instance, with its mountains, its orange-groves, its old Mission, and its picturesque suburban homes, is one of the most beautiful places in California; and so are the superb circular valley in San Bernardino, and Ventura's famous Ojai.

—Charles Howard Shinn, *Lippincott's Mag.*

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES says in the *Atlantic Monthly*: Let me tell you one thing. I think if patients and physicians were in the habit of recognizing the fact that I am going to mention, both would be gainers. The law I refer to must be familiar to all observing physicians, and to all intelligent persons who have observed their own bodily and mental conditions. This is, the curve of health. It is a mistake to suppose that the normal state of health is represented by a straight horizontal line. Independently of the well-known causes which raise or depress the standard of vitality, there seem to be—I think I may venture to say there is—a rhythmic undulation in the flow of the vital force. The "dynamo" which furnishes the working powers of consciousness and action has its annual, its monthly, its diurnal waves, even its momentary ripples, in the current it furnishes. There are greater and lesser curves in the movement of every day's life—a series of ascending and of descending movements, a periodicity depending on the very nature of the force at work in the living organism. Thus we have our good seasons and our bad seasons, our good days and our bad days, life climbing and descending in long or short undulations, which I have called the curve of health. From this fact spring a great proportion of the errors of medical practice. On it are based the delusions of the various shadowy systems which impose themselves on the ignorant and half-learned public, as branches or "schools" of science. A remedy taken at the time of the ascent in the curve of health is found successful. The same remedy taken while the curve is in its downward movement proves a failure. So long as this biological law exists so long the charlatan will keep his hold on the ignorant public. So long as it exists the wisest practitioner will be liable to deceive himself about the effect of what he calls, and loves to think are, his remedies. Long-continued and sagacious observation will, to

some extent, undeceive him; but were it not for the happy illusion that his useless or even deleterious drugs were doing good service, many a practitioner would give up his calling for one in which he could be more certain that he was doing good to the subjects of his professional dealings.

ANÆMIA.—In secondary and symptomatic anæmia we have conditions in which the blood deficiency is not the essential characteristic of the disease, and in which there are other symptoms present which are not explained by the existence of the anæmia. In primary and idiopathic anæmia, on the other hand, the anæmia constitutes the main characteristic of the disease, and the other symptoms are all dependent upon it. Dr. Hunter has well defined what characterizes an idiopathic anæmia. Dr. Pye-Smith would make a third division of cases of anæmia, "formed of all cases of anæmia associated with disease of the cytogenic organs, whether or not leucæmic." These, which undoubtedly form, clinically and pathologically, a compact group, should, I think, be included under idiopathic anæmia. In leucocythæmia there is not only a great excess of colorless corpuscles, but a marked deficiency of red corpuscles, to which many of the symptoms are due. As long as the question of the origin of the red corpuscles from the white is unsettled it is difficult or impossible to decide upon the relation of these changes. If, as many believe, the red are transformed colorless corpuscles, an arrest of development is a ready explanation. If, on the other hand, as seems to me more probable, all red corpuscles arise from pre-existing red corpuscles, this inviting hypothesis is no longer tenable. I would merely draw attention to one point which appears to me to militate against the view that the deficiency of the red corpuscles is due to a non-transformation of colorless into red corpuscles, and this is the condition of the marrow. In leucocythæmia the marrow is usually in a condition of hyperplasia, which is favorable for the production of colorless corpuscles, especially of the "eosinophile leucocytes," which Ehrlich has shown are always increased; but, growing as this does at the expense of the blood-vessels, it is unfavorable for the production of red corpuscles, which we have seen are formed in the venules. Some-what similar arguments might be used regarding "anæmia splenica," "anæmia lymphatica," and "anæmia myelogenica."—Mackenzie, *Lancet*.

CINDER TEA.—There is yet a widespread belief in the medicinal efficacy of a dried Good-Friday bun in treating diarrhoea both amongst children and cattle. And the old doctrine of sympathy between the weapon and the wound it has inflicted is still common; so, the farmer's wife will carefully anoint the blade of a carelessly used knife to prevent a cut from it festering. In cases of phthisis I often miss the valuable information loss or gain in weight would give me, because "it is so unlucky to get weighed!" And the disfigurement, distress, or even positive pain from skin disease will be borne for many weary months rather than invite the danger of "driving it into the system." As for modern medicines being contemptuously set aside for the use of some old-world nostrum containing the same active ingredient amid a mass of repulsive and useless ingredients, that is of every-day occurrence.

Much of this is, of course, but a survival of theories and opinions which in past, and even to very recent times, guided or unconsciously swayed the most distinguished members of our own profession, and still

lingering amongst our patients, confront us as grotesque spectres of doctrines of which we are or ought to be very heartily ashamed. And we should regard them, therefore, with much the same indulgence as we look upon the mischievous pranks of our children, and with the uneasy consciousness that we did much the same, or far worse, in our own early days.

In Lancashire, I am told, cinder tea is still a panacea in high repute for half the ailments infancy is heir to, but, at the risk of confessing my own utter ignorance of its virtues, I heard the other day, with too evident astonishment, that it was being given to a very small patient of mine in the nursery of a neighboring rectory! In view of possible contingencies I was advising that a few grains of carbonate of soda should be given to the baby, which I had half apologetically announced to the mother as "another daughter" a few hours before. "Thanks; but nurse has a much better remedy than that for wind; she always gives cinder tea." "Cinder tea!" "Oh, yes; have you never heard of it before?" My evident confusion admitted that I had forgotten that a doctor should know everything: "But, it is only the little alkali, a trace of potash or soda the cinders contain: why not give the pure carbonate of soda itself?" A smile of gracious toleration, but with that deliberate closing of the delicately fringed eyelids, which says so plainly, "I really must decline to discuss the question," showed that retreat could alone save my reputation. I fell back on the weather.

—Cadogan-Masterman, *Prov. Med. Jour.*

LIQ. HYD. PERCHLOR. IN DIPHTHERIA.—Noticing in the *British Medical Journal*, of December 13, 1890, the high percentage of deaths from diphtheria, I am induced to suggest through your columns a trial of liq. hyd. perchlor. in drachm doses, given every hour at the onset, and then at longer intervals as the case improves. I have now adopted this treatment in about sixty cases with the best result, not having had a fatal termination since first trying it. My formula for a child of three or upwards is:

R.—Tr. fer. perchlor. ʒj.
Liq. hyd. perchl. ʒj.
Glycerine ad ʒij.

Dose: A dessertspoonful every hour from four to six hours, and then every two, three, or four hours as the case may require.

For an adult I give:

R.—Tr. fer. perchlor. ʒij.
Liq. hyd. perchl. ʒj.
Glyc. ʒss.
Sol. pot. chlor. ad ʒviij.

Dose: ʒj each hour, and repeated as in the case of the child.

The addition of potass iodid. to this mixture does not appear to have any beneficial effect. With this treatment local applications, such as painting the fauces, spraying the throat, or the use of gargles, are not needed, and in my hands appear to do far more harm than good. In severe cases poultices and the steam kettle are certainly beneficial. I find in most cases, after four or five doses, that the membrane becomes dull and soft, and inclined to pucker up; by the end of twenty-four hours it is almost like mucus, and ready for expectoration; and that by the end of forty-eight hours nothing but an inflamed sore throat remains. In one obstinate case I gave a drachm dose to a child, aged seven, every hour for thirty-two hours without any evil result. I have never yet met with a case of salivation from the use of this drug, nor have I seen a case of diphtheritic paralysis follow when it has been employed.

Some time since, when attending two children, the nurse girl contracted the disease. I sent her some medicine, and the next night, after dark and in heavy rain, she came to the surgery for more. The day following, instead of being worse, I found her considerably better. Since then I have not been so particular about confining a patient to one room, but have treated a number of cases where the patients have gone about, indoors and out, as they thought fit, with equally good results.

—Coward, *Brit. Med. Jour.*

TREATMENT OF DIPHTHERIA.—*General Treatment.*—The chief dangers of diphtheria, apart from its killing through asphyxia, due to its spread to the larynx, trachea, and bronchi, are, as has been pointed out earlier in this essay, the occurrence of syncope at any period in the disease, and of paralysis of vital organs after the membrane has disappeared. In but few cases does the fever cause much trouble; from my experience, indeed, the thermometer helps but little in this complaint. From the very first, then, I would give small doses of iron, the citrate of iron and ammonium, or of iron and quinine, being the most convenient form when given alone. But, if digitalis is given—one of the very best preventives of syncope—the *liquor ferri magnetico phosphatis* is much the nicest and most elegant preparation, though too expensive for hospital patients. The digitalis will have no bad effect on the kidneys; rather the other way, for it will flush them and so prevent the poison lodging there and irritating them. And digitalis will be utterly free from risk as regards exciting any of the nervous elements liable to be attacked by the poison. This last reason is a slight objection to the routine use of *tincture of nux vomica* or *liquor strychninae*, though both are good substitutes, and are invaluable in the stages of paralysis. If any drug is at all an antidote to the poison of diphtheria, probably strychnine is that drug, and injected hypodermically and frequently in the worst cases it may tide a life over a dangerous crisis. Certainly, I have seen persons, apparently moribund from different diseases, kept alive until they took, as the popular term is, "a turn" and recovered. Of *chlorate of potassium* I have no very high opinion; it may easily be given to children to a dangerous extent, and its action on the kidneys, too, is not at all beneficial. It seems, also, to have very little effect on the mucous membranes in diphtheria when used in lozenges, good as these are for other affections of the fauces. Plenty of food, especially peptonized foods such as Benger's, and alcoholic stimulants, are absolutely necessary. As diarrhoea is not at all a prominent feature of most cases, where the stomach is intolerant of food, or where swallowing is difficult or impossible (where there is the persistent vomiting mentioned and illustrated above), peptonized suppositories and enemata may be employed.—Simpson, *The Practitioner*.

SNAKE VENOM AND ITS ANTIDOTES.—Fayrer and I found that the cobra venom had an extraordinary irritant action on mucous membranes, and when it was introduced into the stomach of a frog it caused most violent vomiting, very unusual in that animal. This experiment suggests that the vomiting which forms such a prominent symptom in many cases may be due to the poison being excreted by the mucous membrane of the stomach in much the same way as tartar emetic or apomorphine would be. If this hypothesis is correct, we can readily understand why recovery may occur to a great extent, as in the case of

the animal treated with artificial respiration by the Indian Commission, and yet may ultimately die. For if the poison were eliminated into the stomach and intestines by the mucous membrane, recovery would occur; but if the venom, instead of being removed from the stomach as quickly as it was excreted, were to remain there and undergo absorption, the condition would get worse, and death would ensue. It therefore seemed to me that one should try, if possible, to remove any poison that might have been eliminated, and this one might do by washing out the stomach with alcohol in some shape, for example, whiskey or brandy. The want of means has prevented me from trying this method, but the hypothesis seems to me to explain the good results obtained by the free use of whiskey or brandy internally. It is not the action of these substances on the nerve centres that prevents death from the venom, for men bitten while drunk have died from the bite, although it is usually stated that if a man can be made drunk after he has been bitten his life will be saved. This would seem to indicate that the whiskey or brandy acts locally in the stomach, coagulating any venom which may have been excreted, and preventing reabsorption. The plan I therefore wished to test, had circumstances allowed, was to keep up artificial respiration, and wash out the stomach with whiskey or brandy. It is obvious that this plan might be combined with the subcutaneous injection of strychnine, and that, while the circulation and respiration were maintained by strychnine, alcohol might be freely given, and, after it had been removed by vomiting or the stomach tube, it could be given again and again, so as to wash the stomach out with it. This plan is itself not without danger; it should be tried in a laboratory, for large quantities of brandy or whiskey might, by their strongly irritant action in the stomach, lead to reflex depression of the circulation and fatal shock, to say nothing of gastritis in case of recovery.

—Brunton, *Brit. Med. Jour.*

FILARIA SANGUINIS HOMINIS MAJOR AND MINOR.

—The sheath, which is so distinctive a feature in *filaria sanguinis hominis major*, is not represented in *filaria sanguinis hominis minor*. I have looked for it most carefully and with high powers, and in all states of activity and torpor of the embryo, but have never seen any indication of it whatever. Dr. Stephen Mackenzie showed me a very effective method of demonstrating the sheath in the ordinary *filaria sanguinis hominis*. By adding an equal quantity of the warm urine of the *filaria*-bearing patient to a little of his finger blood, on examining the mixture with the microscope it is seen that by a process of endosmosis from the mixture of urine and serum and of exosmosis from the body of the *filaria* into the sheath, this becomes so distended with fluid that it stands out tense, distinct, and sharply defined, and is now no longer dragged after the animal as a lash, but moves with it as a rigid tube. It then looks like a piece of blown-out and transparent intestine.

If a specimen of *filaria sanguinis hominis major* is watched, although it is seen to wriggle about very actively, it does not appear to materially shift its position in the field. *Filaria sanguinis hominis minor* behaves somewhat differently in this respect. It wriggles about just as actively; but, in addition to this, it exhibits a tendency to bore its way among the blood-corpuscles in a more or less definite direction, and unless, as frequently happens, it becomes entangled in a rope of fibrine, it will in a very short time move off the field, if that is a small one, alto-

gether. It is to be presumed, therefore, that when in the human body, and in perfectly fluid blood, this locomotive habit is a constant one, and in some way subserves the interests of the *filaria*. I have watched the embryo entangle itself in the fibrine in the manner I have just alluded to. The locomotive tendency probably contributes to bringing this about—a result, by the way, very much in the interest of the observer, who otherwise might have a difficulty in following the little animal in its peregrinations. It seems to push the threads of fibrine in front of it for a time, and then, wriggling over the accumulating fibres with its tail, twists them into a strand which presently constricts it, usually at a point a short distance from the head. In this way it is kept a prisoner to one spot. The movements are now no longer locomotor, who are made round the constricting point as round a center. In some instances the string of fibrine from continued twisting becomes so tense that it produces a manifest constriction at the point where the *filaria* may be said to be hung up; sometimes it looks as if almost decapitated. My interpretation as to how this appearance is brought about may be wrong; but there can be no question as to the fact and frequency of this striking occurrence. As regards the duration of the movements, they slow down distinctly in twenty-four hours, become very languid in forty-eight hours, and usually cease entirely during the third day. I have seen the minor embryo alive, however, as late as ninety-six hours after its removal from the body, and probably by careful arrangements they could be kept alive much longer, just as in the case of *filaria sanguinis hominis major*. The disappearance of the embryos, remarked by Dr. Mackenzie in Mandombi's case, was probably owing, at least partly owing, to the locomotive propensity I have described leading the *filaria sanguinis hominis minor* to the edge of the slides, where it became dried up and invisible, or under a mass of corpuscles which concealed it. I believe the slides which Dr. Mackenzie watched and saw this disappearance in were slides that had been prepared from blood containing principally *filaria sanguinis hominis minor*, and only exceptionally specimens of *filaria sanguinis hominis major*. I have not seen anything to warrant the supposition that the embryos disintegrate rapidly on removal from the body.—Manson, *Lancet*.

THE INDEX MEDICUS.—Commenting upon Andrew's Harveian oration, the *Medical Record* says:

"The speaker's remarks about a certain much esteemed bibliographical monthly will awaken feelings of genuine horror among those who have been self-sacrificingly contributing to its support. He says: 'There is one publication which I regard with especial horror, the "invaluable" *Index Medicus*. I find that the volume for 1889, the last completed but not the greatest of eleven volumes, contains the names of not less than 13,870 contributors. Now, the index of the *Index* fully bears out the supposition that each pair of contributors represents not less than three communications, and thus we have a total of not less than 20,000 contributions to medical science for last year. I have much pleasure in admitting that many of them are short; but then it must not be overlooked that very many of them are substantial treatises in two volumes or more.'

"The trouble with the *Index* is not its bulk, however, but the fact that it is ingeniously arranged and published, so as to be relatively valueless to those who wish to consult it, and have not infinite leisure for so doing."

Medical News and Miscellany.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER EASTMAN, a full-blood Sioux Indian, has graduated in medicine at the Boston University.

THE *Medical Record* of January 17 contains a handsome colored plate, illustrating a number of cases of chancre of the finger.

DR. JOHN H. MUSSER delivered a lecture at Association Hall last Friday, January 23, upon "Tuberculosis and the Koch Treatment."

A NEW material called "lactite" has recently appeared in England as a substitute for bone or celluloid. Casein is the principal constituent.

It has been stated by an English investigator that a very large proportion of professional and amateur athletes are eventually affected with heart failure.

A TELEPHONE line about five miles long has been established in Iceland and is regarded as a great curiosity, being the first ever established on the island.

ALL pleurisies, even the simpler forms, are of bacterial origin. Such was the opinion generally expressed at a recent meeting of the Italian Medical Congress.

RECENT investigation into the curious question of the use of an annular drill by the ancients lead to the conclusion that jewel points were used in both drilling and sawing.

DR. JACOB H. GALLINGER, United States Senator from New Hampshire, is fifty-three years old. He began life as a printer's boy, and has been by turns a printer, editor, and physician.

A WISCONSIN woman with neurasthenia has adopted the rest-cure with a vengeance; having slept for three weeks and is still at it. Electricity has been used, but does not disturb her slumbers.

THE national powder mill at St. Medard-en-Jalle in France has recently been lighted by incandescent lamps and is believed to be the first mill of its class on the continent to use electric lighting.

PETER, the great opponent of Pasteur, reports that in twenty-one post-mortem examinations he found that the lymph, instead of being beneficial, had led to an extensive increase of the tuberculous deposits.

PATENT medicines containing arsenic and phosphorus are responsible for many cases of fatty degeneration of the heart, and nearly every soda-water purveyor in the country dispenses beverages containing phosphorus compounds.

It is said that in a recent gale the anemometers on the top of the Eiffel tower registered 630 miles an hour. M. Mascart says that had this velocity occurred at the level of the city every chimney would have been leveled to the ground.

THE rise in the price of meat in Germany has not only increased the general consumption of horse flesh, but in Western Germany has led many of the peasants, who have had to forego the meat market altogether, to draw blood for blood sausages every Saturday from the living swine. The blood is let into sausage skins, is sprinkled with fat, and, after having thickened, is eaten with sauerkraut for the Sunday dinner.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

THE *Country Doctor*, of Arcot, Tenn., sends his friends a holiday present of a chart, containing Keen's differential diagnosis of tumors; Sachapelle's infant feeding; diagnosis of prostatitis and cystitis, and a list of solvents for uric acid.

A VERY instructive course of lectures and entertainments is being given to the Working Girls' Self-Culture Club, of St. Louis. Among others, we notice that Dr. Whelpley discourses on February 20 on "The Wonders of the Microscope."

ROADS blocked up with snow are giving the Algerines an experience rare in that hot country. Great suffering is reported from the unprecedented cold in the south of Europe; but not from the north, where the cold is greater, but people are accustomed to it.

A REMARKABLE petition is on its way from India to Queen Victoria. It is more than sixty feet in length, and is signed by more than 10,000 women in India who are anxious to have the legal marriage age for girls raised from its present limit of ten, to fourteen years.

THE publication of the *Journal of Laryngology and Rhinology* has been transferred to Mr. F. A. Davis, of 40 Berners street, W., as from the 1st inst. The editorial department will continue to be represented by Dr. Norris Wolfenden, of London, and Dr. John MacIntyre, of Glasgow.

THE Michigan State Board of Health has decided that "any person or pupil known to be affected with pulmonary consumption should be excluded from all public schools, colleges, and other institutions of learning, until such person or pupil is so far recovered from consumption that no cough or expectoration occurs."

HERE is a simple method of demagnetizing a watch: Place a compound horse-shoe magnet with the poles up, and, over a suitable support, carry a thread with a card-board scale-pan, in which the watch is placed, at one end. The thread is allowed to untwist itself as the watch is slowly removed from the magnetic field.

A MAN who has been annoyed for years by the fact that one side of his mustache grows about twice as fast as the other side, claims to have found an explanation in the circumstances that he sits all day at his desk with one side of his face turned to a window, the light from which stimulates the growth of the hair on that side of the face.

MRS. WILLIAM FREEMAN, of Jessamine county, Ky., is said to have given birth to a female child which had two perfectly formed faces. They are located at right angles on either side of the front of the head.

Both at the same time exhibit the same signs of the child's feelings; both crying or being in repose as the child's humor changes.

When last heard from the infant was doing well.

THE velocity of sound in air at low temperatures has recently been measured by determining the interval between the flash of the gun 12.8 meters distant and the report. For temperatures 10.9, 25.7, 37.8 and 45.6 degrees below zero (Centigrade) the velocities were 326.1, 317.1, 309.7 and 305.6 meters a second. From this it appears the velocity of sound diminishes 0.603 meter a second for each degree (Centigrade) or rise of temperature.

THE *British Medical Journal* discusses the question as to the best time of day for performing surgical operations. If done in the forenoon, abundant time is afforded, with daylight, to meet any unforeseen delay. In the afternoon, the night with its quiet comes quicker, to afford needful repose.

TYPHOID fever is reported to be extremely prevalent in Pisa, and to have extended to Florence. The epidemic is due to the use of water obtained from contaminated wells and the inactivity of the authorities is the less excusable, seeing that an abundant supply of pure water is available from the aqueducts with which the latter city is liberally provided. Intending visitors to Florence should take heed.

THE other day a newspaper contained the headlines: "General Miles ordered to capture the hostiles without harming them." Somebody immediately started the report that Miles had ordered from the department three barrels of chloroform, 1,000 sponges, and an equal number of long poles.

—Helena (Mon.) *Independent*.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO Knights Templar contributed a piece of their cuticle to surgeons, who transferred it to John Dickerson, a fellow member, who had a cancer removed from his thigh. Enough skin was secured to cover one hundred and forty-four square inches of surface. The operation took place in the Emergency Hospital, in Chicago.

THE calendar crop this year was large and varied. The most beautiful of all was from Lee & Shepard. The "Don't Forget it," of E. B. Treat, deserves special commendation. The Philadelphia Bond and Investment Company has issued two very pretty calendars. We desire to say that the one which represents an aged alchemist bending over his alembics is *not* a portrait of any physician connected with the company.

A MEDICAL authority announces that microbes and bacilli are to be found in "sleeping cars and day coaches." Very likely. But now that some of Dr. Koch's lymph has come into Chicago we need not be surprised to find emigrant microbes leaving town without even taking time to put up a light traveling lunch of tubercle, and riding on freight trains as well as passenger coaches. There is reason to believe that some of the microbes will be glad to get even the chance to walk out.—*Chicago News*.

THE New York Academy of Medicine, Section on Obstetrics and Gynecology, held a meeting, Thursday, January 22. The order of business included: 1. Nomination and Election of Officers. 2. Presentation of Specimens and Instruments. 3. "Under what conditions may Electricity be of positive service to the Gynecologist," by A. F. Currier, M.D. 4. The Treatment of Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia by the Galvano-caustic Action of the Positive Pole, by A. H. Goelet, M.D.

ON December 8, Professor Iginio Tansini, of Modena, performed total extirpation of a hydatid cyst of the liver, at the same time excising a portion of that organ. There was very free hemorrhage from the large cut surface of the liver, which was controlled by catgut ligatures. The wound in the liver was closed by means of sixteen sutures, partly silk, partly catgut. The operation was followed by no rise of temperature, and the patient (a woman) was quite well in less than a fortnight.

DR. F. BRAMANN, Professor of Surgery in the University of Halle, who in the absence of Professor V. Bergmann performed tracheotomy on the late Emperor Frederick, was married recently, and received on the occasion a patent of hereditary nobility as a wedding present from the reigning Kaiser. Kings are sometimes said to have short memories, but this graceful act, which reflects as much credit on the Sovereign himself as on the man whom he delights to honor, shows that William II has not forgotten the services rendered to his father by Dr. Bramann.

THE wonderful capacity of the Apollinaris spring has been recently set forth by the *London Times*. From the statistics given it appears that this spring contains sufficient water to supply 40,000,000 of bottles yearly for many a year. Last year the company owning the spring claim to have bottled 16,000,000 bottles. The method of bottling is described as follows: The empty bottles are placed neck downward on a revolving table, and a stream of water is repeatedly forced into each under high pressure. The cork is forced into them with a lightning like rapidity. The spring is at Ahrweiler, on the left bank of the river Ahr, in Germany.

SEA-BATHING IN WINTER.—If you are not controlled by tradition you may take a few sea-baths at this season. Get in a sheltered spot, where the sun falls; take a dip and out again. After a brisk rubbing with a towel you will feel as bright as a diamond and be the color of pink coral. If you do it cleverly it is a safeguard against colds. "I went in all one winter," says Julian Hawthorne, "and have sat on a snowdrift on the beach putting on my stockings, while the water froze in flakes over my skin, and nothing but good came of it. But I would not advise this for everybody. You must know your own constitution and let your action be guided by what it can bear."

I BELIEVE that Koch's fluid is an agent of the highest possible value for the detection of tubercle, a remedy of great potency for certain of the slighter manifestations of tuberculosis, a palliative for some of the distressing symptoms of the severer forms of the disease, and a deadly poison in advanced or unsuitable cases. Probably when more is known as to its mode of action, it will be possible to do more good by its means, with less risk of harm, than is the case at present. A wider sphere of usefulness will, no doubt, be opened up to it when practitioners have learnt how to combine other methods of treatment with it to the best advantage.—Morell Mackenzie.

How is this for the Koch excitement? A short time ago a telegram was received in the little town of Pabiania, which created great excitement. The telegram read: "Der Koch kommt zu einmal." At once the operator darted from the office with the announcement that the great bacteriologist was on his way thither. Preparations were made to tender him a banquet, and show all the honors due so distinguished a man. At last the train arrived and a German stepped out, and was at once greeted with cheers and tendered a speech. Much confused he presented a passport permitting the passage of Count P's new cook, whose arrival the telegram had announced in the words "Your cook comes immediately."

THE question of improving the standard of medical education in Russia, which has been under discussion for the last three years, has now at last made definite progress, and some steps have already been

taken to organize an advancement in one or two directions. It is stated that only regular clinics exist at two places in Russia, namely, at the Academy of Military Medicine in St. Petersburg, and at the University of Moscow. The clinics of the other Russian universities leave a great deal to be desired, although the authorities require an attendance of two years on the part of the students. It has, therefore, been decided that the number of regular clinics shall be increased, and that proper clinical instruction shall be given in all the hospitals of the university towns.

TO BRING civilization within the reach of uncivilized communities is often, doubtless, a costly affair in many ways, even to the shedding of blood. But the benefits resulting therefrom are, for the most part, calculated to balance the outlay. As an instance of the civilizing work now being carried on, we note that in the Congo Free State a station hospital has been established at Bangala, on the Upper Congo basin, a little less than a thousand miles from the Atlantic coast. It was erected for the employés of the station, and contains forty beds, besides rooms for convalescent patients. This is a good work, the benefits of which will, we presume, be freely shared with the native community among which the institution is situated.

THE question of the absorption into the skin of solutions by means of electric currents has been, says Dr. S. Ehsmann, of Vienna, the subject of many experiments with me since Prof. Wagner first started the discussion by his researches on the cataphoresis of cocaine; and I have at last hit on a very simple experiment. Take two similar glass vessels, with zinc electrodes at the bottom, and fill with a very weak solution of methyl blue; and if an individual places one of his hands in each vessel, then, when a constant current of ten to twenty milliampères is allowed to pass for five or twenty minutes, the hand in the anode vessel becomes covered with blue spots, while the other is not marked. The spots appear most on the back of the hand, where the hair and fatty glands are situated; in the palm and around the nails they do not occur.

A GOOD deal of interest is excited in Paris by the case of Dr. Jules Soller, who, just when Koch's revelations are published, is suffering severe after effects from being inoculated with the lymph. He went to Berlin early in December to study the action and effects of the Kochine. Although not suffering from any illness, he underwent the inoculation, and on his return to Paris was taken violently ill. The symptoms were severe headache and backache, somnolence, and entire loss of memory. After his return from Berlin he went to a funeral, transacted business of importance, and had long conversations, but cannot remember anything about them. Three doctors attended him, but could make nothing of the case. He was kept rigidly in a dark room, and, after a fortnight in bed, Dr. Soller is just recovering, but expresses strong doubts of Koch's remedy.

A PATIENT at the Mercy hospital, Chicago, was sent from that institution to the detention hospital on a certificate of insanity. The hospital authorities refused to receive him, saying he was not insane. From there he was taken to the county hospital, where admittance was denied, and finally taken back to the detention hospital. By this time he was so badly exhausted that the physician at the detention hospital feared his death and took him in. The pa-

tient, who was in very feeble condition, was carted about four hours in a patrol wagon, and will probably die of exposure. The hospital authorities blame each other, and it is difficult to place the responsibility for the inhuman treatment of the patient.

—Chicago News.

WEEKLY Report of Interments in Philadelphia, from January 17 to January 24, 1891:

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Adults.	Minor.	CAUSES OF DEATH.		Adults.	Minor.
Abscess.....	2	2		Inflammation brain.....		4	7
Alcoholism.....	2			" " bronchi.....		1	8
Aneurism of the aorta.....	4			" " bladder.....		1	
Apoplexy.....	8			" " kidneys.....		3	4
Bright's disease.....	11			" " larynx.....		1	
Cancer.....	12			" " liver.....		1	
Casualties.....	7	1		" " lungs.....		33	16
Congestion of the brain.....	2	5		" " pericardium.....		1	1
" " lungs.....	1	4		" " peritoneum.....		6	
Collapse of lungs.....	1	1		" " pleura.....		2	
Cirrhosis of the liver.....	2			" " s. & bowels.....		4	1
Consumption of the lungs.....	53	5		" " uterus.....		1	
Convulsions.....	10			" " tonsils.....		1	
Croup.....	11			Insanity.....		2	
Cyanosis.....	1			Insanition.....		1	6
Debility.....	1	5		Locomotor ataxia.....		1	
Diabetes.....	3			Marasmus.....		1	8
Diarrhœa.....	1			Necrosis of the spine.....		1	2
Diphtheria.....	15			Old age.....		15	
Disease of the spine.....	1			Obstruction of the bowels.....		1	
" " heart.....	1	4		Paralysis.....		4	2
Drowned.....	1			Spina bifida.....		1	
Dysentery.....	1			Septicæmia.....		3	
Dropsy.....	1	1		Softening of the brain.....		1	
Embolism.....	1			Suffocation.....		1	3
Erysipelas.....	1			Suicide.....		1	
Enlargement of the heart.....	2			Syphilis.....		1	1
Fatty degen. of the heart.....	2			Teething.....		3	
Fever, malarial.....	1			Tetanus.....		1	1
" " scarlet.....	1	7		Tumor.....		1	
" " typhoid.....	11	4		Ulceration of the stomach.....		1	
Gangrene.....	4			Uremia.....		4	1
Hernia.....	1			Whooping-cough.....		1	3
Hemorrhage.....	3						
Inflammation spinal cord.....	1			Total.....		246	146

THE Ohio Medical University is a new institution recently incorporated in Ohio, to be located at Columbus. The new university will consist in a department of medicine and surgery, a department each of dentistry, pharmacy, midwifery, and a training school for nurses; and will be supplemented by a large new hospital, the gift of a number of the wealthy, philanthropic Protestants of that city, and which is said will cost about \$200,000 when completed.

The incorporators of this new school are: Mr. George M. Peters, a prominent millionaire; Mr. William M. Mutchmore, an influential druggist; Dr. J. F. Baldwin, editor of the *Columbus Medical Jour.*; Dr. John W. Wright, oculist for the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, and B. & O. Railroads; Dr. R. Harvey Reed, treasurer of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, Mansfield, O.; Dr. A. E. Evans, surgeon of the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R., Columbus; Dr. A. F. Enninger, a prominent dentist of Columbus; and Dr. S. L. McCurdy, surgeon of the Pa. R. R., Dennison, O. One of the prominent features of the new university will be the abandoning of the old-fashioned system of instruction by lectures, and adopting, instead, the new plan of class teaching, similar to the methods now employed in the literary colleges. A graded course of three years of nine months each is to be adopted, which will include daily examinations and grading of the students, thus doing away with the necessity of a final examination.

This new method of teaching medicine, and allied sciences, has been agitated for years in a majority of the leading medical journals of this country and Europe, but we believe this is the first school to organize on the new plan. It is expected to have everything in readiness to open the new university about the first of October next.—*Jour. Amer. Med. Ass'n.*

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.—The formal transfer of the Administration Building and the new surgical wards of the Presbyterian Hospital, from the donors to the Board of Trustees, took place January 15.

The new additions, which are many times the size of the original plant, are as complete as any in the country. The Administration Building is the gift of John H. Converse, who has made it what it is at a cost of nearly \$100,000. The lower floor is given up to the superintendent's office, a library, a board room, elevator, doctors' offices, reception rooms, and a large clinic on the left. On the upper floors are parlors, rooms for nurses, doctors, and servants, bath rooms, and a number of rooms for private patients. Some of the latter remain to be furnished. The building is five stories in height, and with the illumined clock on the front of the tower it presents a striking appearance.

From the right of the Administration Building branch out the two new wards. One devoted to women is the gift of Lady Kortright, the other, devoted to men, is the gift of the Ladies' Aid Society. The former has been built and furnished throughout by Lady Kortright at a cost of over \$40,000, in memory of her husband, the late British Consul. The ward has twenty-eight white iron beds, each accompanied with table, chair and beautifully tinted rug. Connected with the ward there is a room for convalescent patients which rivals many a home in comfort and tastefulness of decoration. Large soft, blue rugs cover the floor, a cheerful fire burns in a large old-fashioned fire-place, closets filled with dainty china, and pictures cover the wall, all of which, taken with a number of easy chairs, make of it a model sick room. The Ladies' Aid Society ward will accommodate twenty-eight patients, and will be furnished by the society in much the same style as that used in the Lady Kortright.

THE FEMININE PRESCRIPTION CLERK.

"What are you making, my pretty maid?"
"Nothing much," with a smile she said.

But for the result I grew rather afraid,
As the wonderful "nothing much" was made.

With strychnine and quinine she gently played,
And arsenic was just as good unweighed as weighed.

Gay dashes at oxides and sulphates she made,
And sizable drops on the mixture were laid.

On potassium cyanide she then made a raid,
While my hair did uprise and my color did fade.

"What is it, now that it is done, fair maid?"
"Oh, nothing much, sir, I guess," she said.

"And who did prescribe it, my drugstore maid!"
"Nobody but a lady M.D.," she said.

"'Tis truly a marvelous dose you've made—
This nothing from nothing, oh, mixing maid."

—Pharmaceutical Era.

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL articles to be published under the head of original matter must be contributed to this journal alone, to insure their acceptance; each article must be accompanied by a note stating the conditions under which the author desires its insertion, and whether he wishes any reprints of the same.

Letters and communications, whether intended for publication or not, must contain the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, however. Letters asking for information will be answered privately or through the columns of the journal, according to their nature and the wish of the writers.

The secretaries of the various medical societies will confer a favor by sending us the dates of meetings, orders of exercises, and other matters of special interest connected therewith. Notifications, news, clippings, and marked newspaper items, relating to medical matters, personal, scientific, or public, will be thankfully received and published as space allows.

Address all communications to 1725 Arch Street.

Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service.

Official List of Changes in the Stations and Duties of Officers serving in the Medical Department, U. S. Army, from January 1, to January 14, 1891.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain William J. Wakeman, Assistant-Surgeon, is relieved from further operation of Par. 13, S. O. 254, A. G. O., October 30, 1890, and telegraphic instructions of the 16th instant, from this office, transferring him from Fort Bidwell, California, to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, and he will return from Reno, Nevada, to Fort Bidwell, for further duty at the latter post. Par. 3, S. O. 300, A. G. O., December 24, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of Major James P. Kimball, Surgeon, to duty at Fort Supply, Indian Territory, in Special Orders, No. 132, September 24, 1890, Department of the Missouri. Par. 6, S. O. 4, A. G. O., January 9, 1891.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant Henry D. Snyder, Assistant-Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Camp Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, for duty at that station, relieving Captain John L. Phillips, Assistant-Surgeon. Captain Phillips, on being so relieved, will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, for duty at that station. Par. 16, S. O. No. 11, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., January 14, 1891.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Francis J. Ives, Assistant-Surgeon, is relieved from temporary duty at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., to take effect when his services can be spared by the commanding officer of the troops there stationed, and will then return to New York City and resume his leave of absence. Par. 9, S. O. 17, A. G. O., Washington, January 21, 1891.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Edwin F. Gardner, Assistant-Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., and will proceed without delay to Fort Riley, Kansas, and report for temporary duty to the commanding officer of that post. Par. 10, S. O. 17, A. G. O., Washington, January 21, 1891.

APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Charles Sutherland, Surgeon, to be Surgeon-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, December 23, 1890, vice Baxter, deceased.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brigadier General Charles Sutherland, Surgeon General, will, as soon as practicable, repair to this city, and assume the duties of his office. Par. 9, S. O. 2, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., January 3, 1891.

PROMOTIONS.

To be Assistant-Surgeon, with the rank of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1874, Assistant-Surgeon Henry S. T. Harris, January 5, 1891; Assistant-Surgeon Leonard Wood, January 5, 1891. A. G. O., Washington, D. C., January 12, 1891.

Changes in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy for the week ending January 24, 1891.

RUTH, M. L., Surgeon. Ordered to the U. S. S. "Newark." February 2, 1891.

RUSH, W. H., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Detached from the U. S. S. "Saratoga," and ordered to the U. S. S. "Newark." February 2, 1891.

ASHBRIDGE, RICHARD, Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Ordered to the U. S. S. "Saratoga."

HORD, W. T., Medical Director. Ordered as president of the Medical Board, to relieve Medical Director J. T. Taylor.

DEAN, R. C., Medical Director. Detached from Hospital, Chelsea, and ordered to Medical Board, Washington, D. C.

TAYLOR, J. Y., Medical Director. To be placed on the retired list January 22, 1891.

RUSH, W. H., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Orders to the "Newark" are revoked.

ASHBRIDGE, RICHARD, Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Orders to the "Saratoga" revoked, and wait orders.

CABELL, A. G., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Detached from Iron Clads, and ordered to the "Newark."

LUMSDEN, G. P., Passed Assistant-Surgeon. Ordered to the Iron Clads, at Richmond, Va.

PERSONS, REMUS C., Surgeon. Ordered to the U. S. S. "Concord," February 10, 1891.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE, OF THE KIDNEYS, THE GOUTY DIATHESIS, ETC., ETC.

DR. WM. A. HAMMOND, of Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired), Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc. :

"I have for some time made use of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in cases of AFFECTIONS of the NERVOUS SYSTEM, complicated with BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS or with a GOUTY DIATHESIS. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Lithia has for many years been a favorite remedy with me in like cases, but the BUFFALO WATER CERTAINLY ACTS BETTER THAN ANY EXTEMPORANEOUS SOLUTION of the LITHIA SALTS, and is, moreover, better borne by the stomach. I also often prescribe it in those cases of CEREBRAL HYPERÆMIA resulting from OVER MENTAL WORK—in which the condition called NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA exists—and generally with MARKED BENEFIT."

HUNTER MCGUIRE, M.D., L.L.D., late Professor of Surgery, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond :

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER, *Spring No. 2*, as an ALKALINE DIURETIC is invaluable. In URIC ACID GRAVEL, and, indeed, in diseases generally dependent upon a URIC ACID DIATHESIS, it is a remedy of EXTRAORDINARY POTENCY. I have prescribed it in cases of RHEUMATIC GOUT, which had resisted the ordinary remedies, with wonderfully good results. I HAVE USED IT ALSO IN MY OWN CASE, BEING A GREAT SUFFERER FROM THIS MALADY, AND HAVE DERIVED MORE BENEFIT FROM IT THAN FROM ANY OTHER REMEDY."

DR. HENRY M. WILSON, of Baltimore, Ex-President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

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Is rapidly growing in favor with the medical profession. It is the most powerful antiseptic known, almost tasteless, and odorless. Can be taken internally or applied externally with perfect safety. Its curative properties are positive, and its strength and purity can always be relied upon. This remedy is not a Nostrum.

A REMEDY FOR

DIPHTHERIA; CROUP; SORE THROAT, AND ALL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE THROAT.

OPINION OF THE PROFESSION.

Dr. Geo. B. Hope, Surgeon Metropolitan Throat Hospital, Professor Diseases of Throat, University of Vermont, writes in an article headed "Some Clinical Features of Diphtheria, and the treatment by Peroxide of Hydrogen" (*N.Y. Medical Record*, October 13, 1888). Extract :

"... On account of their poisonous or irritant nature the active germicides have a utility limited particularly to surface or open wound applications, and their free use in reaching diphtheritic formations in the mouth or throat, particularly in children, is, unfortunately, not within the range of systematic treatment. In Peroxide of Hydrogen, however, it is confidently believed will be found, if not a specific, at least the most efficient topical agent in destroying the contagious element and limiting the spread of its formation, and at the same time a remedy which may be employed in the most thorough manner without dread of producing any vicious constitutional effect."

"In all the cases treated (at the Metropolitan Throat Hospital), a fresh, standard Marchand preparation of fifteen volumes was that on which the experience of the writer has been based."

Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Brooklyn, writes as follows in an article headed "On the Medical Uses of Hydrogen Peroxide" (*Gaillard's Medical Journal*, March, 1889, p. 36), read before the Kings County Medical Association, February 6, 1889 :

"Throughout the discussion upon diphtheria very little has been said of the use of the Peroxide of Hydrogen, or hydrogen dioxide; yet it is perhaps the most powerful of all disinfectants and antiseptics, acting both chemically and mechanically upon all excretions

and secretions, so as to thoroughly change their character and reactions instantly. The few physicians who have used it in such diseases as diphtheria, scarlatina, smallpox, and upon all diseased surfaces, whether of skin or mucous membrane, have uniformly spoken well of it so far as this writer knows, and perhaps the reason why it is not more used is that it is so little known and its nature and action so little understood."

"Now, if diphtheria be at first a local disease, and be auto-infectious; that is, if it be propagated to the general organism by a contagious virus located about the tonsils, and if this virus be, as it really is, an albuminoid substance, it may and will be destroyed by this agent upon a sufficient and a sufficiently repeated contact."

"A child's nostrils, pharynx, from a proper spray apparatus with a two volume solution without force, and with very little discomfort; and any solution which finds its way into the larynx or stomach is beneficial rather than harmful, and thus the effect of corrosive sublimate is obtained without its risks or dangers."

Further on Dr. Squibb mentions that CHARLES MARCHAND is one of the oldest and best makers of Peroxide of Hydrogen, and one who supplies it to all parts of the country.

CAUTION.—By specifying in your prescriptions "Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal)," which is sold only in 14-lb., 4-lb., and 1-lb. bottles, bearing my label and signature, you will never be imposed upon. Never sold in bulk. PREPARED ONLY BY

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Laboratory. 10 West Fourth Street, New York.

Notes and Items.

A FIGURE of speech: Money talks.

BLIMBERS: "I hear that Flaxon writes poetry."

Bjones: "But his friends are doing their best to contradict the report."

"YOUR honor," said the district attorney, "that deaf and dumb man in the dock is commencing to grow impatient."

"About what?"

"He wants a hearing."

TICKS: "It's getting so now that all truly great men have fads. Some have two. Take Gould for instance."

Dix: "What are his hobbies?"

Ticks: "He's a collector of orchids and railroads."

JACOB: "So helup me gracious! Aby, vat ess de secret of your sockcess. De souspender und collar-button bisness is up de spout?"

Abraham: "Schih! schih! Jakey, don't you guve away, und don't you toll oneybody in de synogoge, they vill be gettin' on to me. De secret is yust dis: I safe everyting, don't trow anyting away—it ish de little tings dat count," (suddenly a feminine voice from above):

Rebecca: "Aby, Aby! Ach, Gott un Hemmel, cum quivk, Ikey has yust passed a virm."

Aby (to Rebecca up stairs): "Don't lose it—guve to de mocking bird. (Turning to Jacob) As I vas saying, Jakey, it is de little tings dat counts."

A SPECIALTY FRAMING DIPLOMAS.

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ALCOHOL, AND OPIUM INEBRIATES.

Elegantly situated in the suburbs of the city, with every appointment and appliance for the treatment of this class of cases, including Turkish, Russian, Roman, Saline and Medicated Baths. Each case comes under the direct personal care of the physician. Experience shows that a large proportion of these cases are curable, and all are benefited by the application of exact hygienic and scientific measures. This institution is founded on the well-recognized fact that Inebriety is a disease, and curable, and all these cases require rest, change of thought and living, in the best surroundings, together with every means known to science and experience to bring about this result. Only a limited number of cases is received. Applications and all inquiries should be addressed

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advertisements

on page iv.

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Private Apartments in the homes of physicians (but one case in each) with every convenience, and all modern appliances for treatment. Strict privacy guaranteed. Skilled attendance. Address,

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PRIVATE SANITARIUM,

For Medical and Surgical Treatment of Diseases of Women.

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GARDNER'S SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.

(HYDROGEN IODIDE.)

INTRODUCED IN 1878.

THIS is the original preparation of Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, first brought to the attention of the medical world in 1878 by R. W. Gardner, the use of which has established the reputation of Hydriodic Acid as a remedy.

Numerous imitations, prepared in a different manner, and not of the same strength, and from which the same therapeutic effects cannot be obtained, are sold and substituted where this Syrup is ordered.

Physicians are cautioned against this fraud.

The seventh edition of Gardner's pamphlet, issued in October, 1889, containing seventy pages of matter devoted to this preparation, its origin, chemical characteristics, indications, doses and details of treatment, will be forwarded to any physician upon application free of charge.

GARDNER'S CHEMICALLY PURE SYRUPS OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

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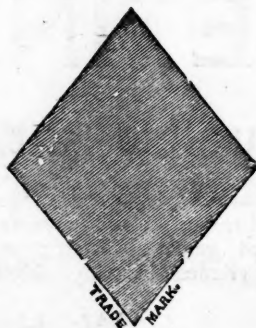
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